

THE
MONTHLY
MAGAZINE;
OR,
BRITISH REGISTER:

INCLUDING

MISCELLANEOUS COMMUNICATIONS FROM CORRESPONDENTS, ON ALL SUBJECTS OF LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.
BIOGRAPHY, AND REMAINS OF EMINENT PERSONS.
CORNUCOPIA OF ANECDOTES.
COLLECTIONS FROM AMERICAN LITERATURE.
ORIGINAL LETTERS, &c. IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM.
POETRY.
ACCOUNT OF NEW PATENTS.
PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.
REVIEW OF THE NEW MUSIC.
LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL INTELLIGENCE.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS, WITH A CRITICAL PROEMIUM.
REGISTER OF THE PROGRESS OF BRITISH LEGISLATION.
REPORT OF DISEASES IN LONDON.
REPORT OF CHEMISTRY, &c.
REPORT OF THE STATE OF COMMERCE.
LIST OF BANKRUPTCIES AND DIVIDENDS.
REPORT OF THE WEATHER.
REPORT OF AGRICULTURE, &c.
RETROSPECT OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS.
MARRIAGES, DEATHS, &c.
BIOGRAPHIANA.
DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES, CLASSED AND ARRANGED IN THE GEOGRAPHICAL ORDER OF THE COUNTIES.

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THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 308.] FEBRUARY 1, 1818. [1 of Vol. 45.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Monthly Magazine:

SHAKSPEARIANA.

[The Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*, in his Number for December, published an account of his enquiries after the family of England's proud boast,—the Bard of Avon. He found them in poverty; he reported their condition to their country; and he hopes his appeal in their behalf will not be ultimately made in vain. He has received numerous proffers of co-operation,—of which, in due time, he will avail himself. The following articles will tend, perhaps, to increase the public interest on the subject, and to add to the number of his friendly correspondents. It is his intention, at an early period, to invite a meeting of these persons, for the purpose of concerting measures to accomplish their common object. In the interim, the discussion to which these communications will lead, cannot fail to be useful, and to raise an active feeling of sympathy in the public at large.]

SHAKSPEARE'S HOUSE.

THE house in which Shakspeare's father lived, and in which he was born, is now divided into two—the northern half being, or having lately been, a butcher's-shop—and the southern half, constituting a respectable public-house, bearing the sign of the Swan and Maidenhead. After the death of Shakspeare's grand-daughter, Lady Barnard, they reverted to the descendants of Shakspeare's sister, Joan, as heirs-at-law, and continued the property of the HARTS, and in their possession, during several generations. They were sold about twenty years since by the mother

of Hart, of Tewkesbury, for the small consideration of 230*l.* to the present occupier of the Swan and Maidenhead. Poor Mrs. Hart received from Mr. Wheler, who negotiated the sale, only 25*l.* or 30*l.* after an old mortgage and the expences were paid. They are unquestionably worth more, and ought to be re-purchased for the family. Perhaps, also, the validity of the sale may be questioned by the Smiths and by Jane Hart; for the former were not suspected to be among the heirs of Shakspeare till the writer of this article visited Stratford.



This view represents the buildings as they stood before the Swan and Maidenhead was newly-fronted, about ten years since.

The small shop to the north, or left
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of the sign, is the butcher's shop of Mrs. Hornby, and the window over it belongs to the room in which Shakspeare was born. The shop, further to the left, belongs to other persons.

TRADE OF SHAKSPEARE'S FATHER.
The doubts relative to the trade of John Shakspeare are cleared up by the landlord of the Swan and Maidenhead, who assured the writer, that, when he re-laid the floors of the parlour, the remnants of wool, and the refuse of wool-combing, were found under the old flooring, imbedded with the earth of the foundation.

SHAKSPEARE'S DEER-STEALING.

At Stratford, the family maintain that Shakspeare stole Sir Thomas Lucy's buck, to celebrate his wedding-day, and for that purpose only. But, in that age, when half the country was covered with forests, deer-stealing was a venial offence, and equivalent to snaring a hare in our days.

SHAKSPEARE'S RISE IN LIFE.

Mr. J. M. Smith said, he had often heard his mother state that Shakspeare owed his rise in life, and his introduction to the theatre, to his accidentally holding the horse of a gentleman at the door of the theatre, on his first arriving in London. His appearance led to enquiry and subsequent patronage. His being a regular holder of horses at the theatre may, therefore, be deemed a fable.

SHAKSPEARE'S GRAVE.

Notwithstanding the anathema pronounced by the Bard on any disturber of his bones, the church-wardens were so negligent, a few years ago, as to suffer the sexton, in digging the adjoining grave of Dr. Davenport, to break a large cavity into the tomb of Shakspeare. Mr. _____ told the writer, that he was excited by curiosity to push his head and shoulders through the cavity, that he saw the remains of the Bard, and that he could easily have brought away his skull, but was deterred by the curse which the poet invoked on any one who disturbed his remains.

THE ALBUMS.

A few years since, the conductors of the public library at Stratford confided to Mrs. Hornby a blank folio, for the purpose of receiving the signatures of visitors, undertaking to give her five guineas for it whenever it might be filled. The sum is inadequate to its worth, but the design was praise-worthy, and a proper tribute of respect to their illustrious townsman. This book has been kept about five years, and in that time it contains several thousand names. A similar book has latterly been kept at the tomb, which it would appear, from this record, is visited by nearly a

thousand respectable devotees in every year.

TRIBUTARY VERSES.

Many persons have subjoined to their names original verses, suggested by the scene,—possessing, as may be supposed, various degrees of merit. These Mrs. Hornby has caused to be transcribed, and to be printed in a small pamphlet, which she sells to visitors. From this pamphlet we have selected a few specimens, with the names of the authors, as far as Mrs. H. could trace or recollect them. Some of them are to be found in pencil upon the wall, and others have been fairly written in the blank folio or album, which she now keeps for the purpose:—

Extemporaneous Verses, written at the Birth-place of Shakspeare, in Pencil, on the Wall or in the Album.

If like the spirit which thy fancy led,
From the dear mansions of the lonely dead,
Thou, Shakspeare, dost at eve re-visit earth,
And joy to view thy lowly place of birth;
See how the room in which that fancy stray'd
Is now with names of note and verse array'd;
See wit and learning, worth and beauty, strive
To court thy smiles, and keep thy fame alive:
See lords and princes, bending at thy shrine,
Hail thee the bard, immortal and divine.

With veneration I will look
Within the dwelling and the book.

May never foot-steps rude this place profane;
Far hence be mad ambition's groveling crew;
The foes of genius and the sons of gain,
Blest bard! thy magic influence never knew.
In vain for them, great nature's darling child,
Immortal Shakspeare, tun'd his 'wood-notes wild.'
But ye, whose gaze hath met the frenzied eye
Of heaven-born poesy, nor turn'd away,
Approach these sacred walls, and pass not by,
For here was sweetest Shakspeare's natal day.
Nature was by, and on her darling smil'd,
And fays and fairies nurs'd her favourite child.
Spirit of him, who first drew vital breath
Within these hallow'd walls, whose magic song
Hath bound thy brows with that immortal wreath,
Which to another never can belong,—
Accept the tribute of an humble lay,
A wand'ring pilgrim gives upon his weary way.
Great Shakspeare's fire like the twin stars shall
flame,
And sparkle in the aerial space of old heroic fame.

Shakspeare! no venal muse am I,
Each scribe begins a scrawl,
And well I ween they would not lie,
To say no muse at all.
Who cannot write on Shakspeare's fame?
To every lisping babe 'tis known;
Can any verse enrich his name,
Ye scribblers, all your lines say—none.

BY LUCIEN BONAPARTE.

The eye of Genius glistens to admire
How memory hails the sound of Shakspeare's lyre.
One tear I'll shed, to form a crystal shrine
Of all that's grand, immortal, and divine.

Let Princes o'er their subjects, kingdoms, rule,
'Tis Shakspeare's province to command the soul.

To add one leaf, oh Shakspeare! to thy bays,
How vain's the effort, and how mean my lays.
If nation's pride shall trumpet forth thy fame,
And bid the wond'ring world revere:
Immortal Shakspeare, o'er thy hallowed page,
Age becomes taught, and youth is e'en made sage.

BY H. NESTON.

Go visit all that power and art create,
See gorgeous palaces and halls of state;
See where the cannons of Napoleon stray'd,
When vanquish'd nations trembled and obey'd;
And say, if all the power of regal show
Can warm the bosom with so pure a glow
As this poor hut, where to the world was given
Shakspeare—to shine on earth, a light from heaven.

From Avon's mazy wand'rtngs wild,
And green wood bowers so fair to see,
Oh, Shakspeare! Nature's darling child,
'Tis sweet at eve to muse on thee.
Rich was the spot that gave thee birth,
And rich thy lap on mother earth;
And richer still's the bloom
That virtue sheds immortal o'er thy tomb;
For what is genius but a name,
A fleeting sound, 'tis empty fame;
Virtue alone shall stand the shock,
When earth's whole basis shall be shook.

An humble Tribute to the Tomb of Shakspeare.

Hail honour'd shrine where Shakspeare's bones
repose,
Whose sacred dust these fragile stones enclose;
Here all of him that's mortal, peaceful lies,
But his immortal spirit never dies:
He still survives in ever deathless fame;
Admiring nations echo round his name.

Humble by birth, yet great at soul,
Thy boundless mind knew no controul.

An humble Offering to the Tomb of Shakspeare.

BY JOHN THOMAS.

Great father of thy country's letter'd fame!
This marble not alone resounds thy name;
Re-echoed, thrill'd through ev'ry clime and tongue,
By princes honour'd and by poets sung,
Thy works shall still survive (thy noblest urn,)
While these remains to shapeless ruin turn.

Never was such a man formed in the prodigality of nature. Who hath Shakspeare, hath a library!

BY DR. ELVINGTON.

Of all our writers in this letter'd age,
There's none like thee, thou wit and sage.
All whims and follies could thy genius hit,
So vast thy art, so wondrous was thy wit;
By man and poet thou canst be divine,
And draw a matchless mind from Fi'y's mine.

S.

BY MRS. ELVINGTON.

With sacred awe I gaze these walls around,
And tread with rev'rence o'er this hallow'd ground.
Within this mean abode, this humble shed,
Where patient labour daily toils for bread;
And penury her gloom around it throws,
The mighty majesty of Shakspeare rose.
There sprung the glowing thought, the powerful
mind,
Which charm'd, instructed, and amaz'd mankind;
O'er the dark world burst forth a radiant light,
A comet streaming through the depth of night,
Gave to a race unknown, a matchless name,
And made his country glorious in his fame.

Here was born a great thief, nay of thieves he was
chief,

Who'e'er in this blest island shone;
He robb'd every creature of every known feature,
And then claim'd them all as his own.

Hail honour'd town! thou gavest great Shakspeare
birth,
Whose fame surpass'd all monarchs' fame on
earth.
To foreign climes while letter'd wand'rters roam,
To view great Homer's haunts or Maro's tomb;
In humbler limits be my fancy bound,
Near Avon's stream, to tread on classic ground,
Where Nature first taught Shakspeare to infuse
Her mighty magic in his matchless muse.

S. B.

BY MR. CRAWFORD.

Immortal spirit! in thy native plise,
A Desdemona's mind, and Juliet's grace,
Bend at thy shrine: revere the homage due
From sweeter virtues than thy fancy drew.

Shakspeare the varied picture drew
That God e'er form'd, or Nature knew;
Tho' breezes o'er this tablet stole,
Thy fame resounds from pole to pole.

Let no one treat this humble room with scorn,
For in this room was William Shakspeare born,
And on that bench his verses wrote,
Which famous actors now are proud to quote.

Great is thy glory, Shakspeare; while thy name,
In this thy birth-place gains immortal fame.

How cans't thou sing? celestial spirits say,
The earth-like visions shall be swept away;
How, when thy potent genius left his land,
And bid, in spite of Time, this fabric stand.

Genius to thy tomb shall bend,
Till vast eternity shall end.
The world, since William Shakspeare's birth,
Knows true genius and true worth.

Ah, Shakspeare! poet of the world, is this
The house high honour'd as thy sacred birth-place?

Did these low walls, through which the solar ray
Scarce penetrates, secure from heaven's blest
source

The mental spark that lightens human kind
With truth's bright blaze and fiction's noblest fire?
But let surprise be hush'd: all nature shew'd
To Shakspeare's eye significant and fair.
Nor can bright matter give to mind its essence.
Its dignity and worth then shews this scene
As fit and lovely 'twas by heaven prepar'd.
Here Deity, before a wondering age,
Would give one mighty instance of his power,
And Shakspeare breathed and ripened into man.
Oft have the seeds of genius sprung and blown,
And dropt their rich-wrought fruit upon the waste;
Nay more than pure divinity was born
Low in a manger, but where angels sung
In joy and wonder at the great event.
Then let this perishable pile direct
My musing thoughts to its immortal part,
The grandeur of a soul long since withdrawn,
And the sweet love he left a grateful world.

I am riveted to the spot with admiration.
Here Shakspeare was bred, was born, was begotten;
But what he himself did is nearly forgotten.
I viewed his old picture, his pedigree, his bed;
I have read modern authors, and find Shakspeare
dead.

Let silence be eloquent.

Ah, Shakspeare! when we read the votive scrawls
With which well-meaning folks deface these walls;
And, while in vain we seek some lucky hit,
Amidst the lines whose nonsense smoothes,
We find, unlike thy Falstaff, in his wit,
Thou art not here the cause of wit in others.
Those tattered walls can never lead to fame,
Since the great bard has said what is in name.
When Shakspeare speaks, what elocution flows!
Soft as the fleeces of descending snows
The copious accents fall with easy art,
Melting they fall, and sink into the heart.

Here, gentle Shakspeare, Nature's sweetest child,
First warbled forth his native woodnotes wild;
Beneath this humble roof he first drew breath,
Inclosed within this place he lies in death.
A pleasing fancy still attaches to the place,
A sacred awe, a reverential grace;
A pleasing consciousness, a fond desire,
And almost listens to the poet's lyre.
With searching eye looks round in hope to find
Some sacred relic of the poet's mind.
Vainly it strives the vision to prolong,
Mute is the eye, and silent Shakspeare's tongue.

B 2

A barren

A barren list of names supply this place,
The sad memorial of their own disgrace,
That only strike the stranger's eye to note
What fools have lived and greater fools have wrote.
These the sad relics by these walls supplied,
Described by the muse when her sweet Shakspeare
died.

*By a Lady on finding that Sir J. D—— had
visited Stratford-upon-Avon.*

The verse of Erin is to Shakspeare due,
That bard of feeling owns his magic power;
He loves the hand, that traces nature true,
And sends her favourite son to Avon's bower.

STRATFORD.

This town, having lost its woollen trade, and having no manufactory, would be one of the most beggarly places in the kingdom,—but for the renown of Shakspeare, and the numerous visitors drawn to the place to view the house of his nativity, and his burial-place. Yet, in this now flourishing Stratford, the family of this very Shakspeare have, for the last thirty years, been pining in want; and the writer, during a casual visit of a single night, in October 1817, saw one of the nearest of the kindred of the bard escaping with his last bed from the gripe of a sheriff's officer.

JOAN SHAKSPEARE.

Shakspeare's affection for his sister Joan was proved by his bequeathing her a life-interest in the houses in Henley-street, and his wardrobe; and also, by his leaving legacies of five pounds to each of her sons. That her descendants are the only legal heirs of Shakspeare is evident, from their being seized of the houses in Henley-street, after the death of Shakspeare's granddaughter. It is probable the numerous Shakespeares in Warwickshire are descended from Shakspeare's ancestors. They may be of one original stock; but not descended from Shakspeare's father, as they would often insinuate.

LETTER OF SHAKSPEARE.

Mrs. Hornby shews a very small deep cupboard, in a dark corner of the room in which Shakspeare was born; and relates, that a letter was found in it some years since, which had been addressed by Shakspeare from the play-house in London to his wife. She asserts that this letter was in her possession, and that she used to shew it to visitors; that one morning, a few years since, she exhibited it to a company, who went from her house to the church; but presently sent a message to beg that she would send the letter for further inspection at the tomb,—a request with which she complied. She saw nothing further, however, of her letter; but the parties, on leaving Strat-

ford, sent her a shilling, and their thanks! Persons in Stratford doubt the truth of this relation; but the woman persists. If true,—who were the parties? and what has become of this sacred letter?

SHAKSPEARE'S BUST.

The bust of Shakspeare was painted after the fashion of the age in which it was set up, and, therefore, ought to be considered as a fac-simile of all that partook of colour in his face and dress. How far it was a physiognomical likeness may be doubted, for several reasons:—*first*, because no artist lived at Stratford capable of modelling or executing a likeness;—*secondly*, because it is so unlike the portrait prefixed to the first edition of his works, which Ben Jonson so highly praised;—and *thirdly*, because it is so unlike the surviving family, who, at the same time, so much resemble the engraved portrait. It is also unlike the portrait which Rowe prefixed to his edition, the original of which is in possession of the Editor of the Monthly Magazine; unlike the portrait at Knowle, which is like Rowe's, and also unlike all the recognized resemblances of Shakspeare, to which the eye is accustomed.

Two recent permissions have been granted in regard to this bust, which merit the indignation of the world—one which gave to Mr. Malone a power to metamorphose it, from a coloured to a white bust, by which it lost all its identity with the bard;—and the other, which authorized Mr. Bullock to make a cast from it, and then to fix it on its pedestal so that no other person can make a similar cast. Mr. Bullock thus possesses a monopoly of the sale of the bust,—a cheap copy of which, in the hands of the Harts or Smiths, would prove a source of constant profit to the family. In regard to Mr. Malone,—his outrage on Shakspeare, in presuming to repaint and alter the bust, was scarcely less indecent than those forgeries of the Irelands, which he so ably exposed.

In spite of the late ingenious reasoning of Mr. Britton, it is not to be believed that this bust bears any accurate resemblance to Shakspeare. The monument is too small to have warranted the excursion from London of any competent artist; and it is to be presumed that it was executed at a distance agreeably to written instructions, aided, perhaps, by a drawing. It is, in truth, rather the portrait of a well-fed alderman, or priest, than of a man.

man of genius. In the opinion of the writer, Hart of Tewkesbury, and Joseph Mallison Smith of Stratford, combine the chief features of Shakspeare's physiognomy.

THE SMITHS.

The mother of the Smiths was sister of the father of Hart of Tewkesbury,—who referred the writer to them at Stratford. They had been omitted by the publishers of Shakspeare's pedigrees, owing to another Mary Hart, her cousin, having died a spinster. The parish register gave the birth of a Mary

Hart, and recorded the death of a Mary Hart, spinster; hence it was supposed, by Mr. Wheler and others, that this branch was extinct. Mary Hart, the mother of the Smiths, and sister of the late Hart of Tewkesbury, was however buried as Mary Smith, in 1785. The Smiths of Stratford are unlettered men, though of strong natural intellect; and had never seen the published pedigrees, or they would probably have corrected the errors.

George Hart =
Fourth descendant from Joan
Shakspeare, born 1700, died 1776.

Sarah Mumford,
married 1725.

ten ch

ildren. The others died without issue.

Thomas = Alice.

... Mallison = Sarah = ... Mann
of Chelsæa: baptized of Chiswick:
first Sept. 29, second
husband. 1733. husband.

7 children. The youngest

... Iliffe, = Jane,
a soldier. baptised
April 23,
1783.

two children,
living at Leamington Spa.

Wm. Smith, = Mary,
of Stratford, baptised
died Jan. 13,
March 17, 1737-8,
1774. died Dec. 21,
1785.

eight children; four living.

Jos. Mallison Smith = Eleanor
grocer of Stratford, Jenkins:
born Feb. 20, 1763: living.
living.

two children.

Wm. Jones Smith = ...
born Dec. 9, 1764: living at Gloucester
three children.

Geo. Smith = Ann
born April 3, 1768, mason,
of Stratford: living.

three children.

1st husband, Henry = Sarah = Richard
Astley: dead. born Smith,
Dec. 30, a mason,
1759: of living Stratford.
Stratford at No issue.

three children.

* * This Pedigree shews the lineage of the Smiths of Stratford. The general pedigree from Shakspeare's father to Hart, of Tewkesbury and Cirencester, has been printed over and over again. The original, as prepared twenty years ago by John Jordan, of Stratford, is in our possession, and we reserve it for the proposed edition of the poet's works.

MR. BISSET'S ACCOUNT OF THE ILIFFS.
Leamington Spa; Nov. 1, 1817.

Sir,—I accidentally met with an interesting little girl of the name of Iliff, in this village, a few years ago; and whom I had the happiness of then extricating from filth and rags,—being a poor wretched wanderer in the streets, of a pale and wan appearance, and in a very tattered and woeful condition.

This child (then about seven years of age,) has since been almost under my immediate care and protection; though she lives still in a cottage along with her mother,—whom I have lately discovered to be of the family of the immortal Shakspeare. Her mother's maiden name was Hart; and she is the identical

Jane Hart, who is the last upon the published Shakspearian genealogical list.

The poor woman is the wife of a soldier,—who left her in this place, with the little girl afore-mentioned, and a younger sister, chargeable to the parish. The mother earns a scanty subsistence by charring in the neighbourhood.

The child has now learned to read and write; and, during the height of the seasons at Leamington, she has been my sole assistant, in my public establishment at the Historical Picture Gallery and select News-Room, for upwards of five years. She is a great favorite, and much noticed by the visitors in general, for her obliging disposition and good .

good behaviour; and many ladies of the first distinction have become very liberal donors to her in books, and various useful articles of dress,—exclusive of trifling pecuniary tokens.

Two or three years ago the child was particularly noticed by my esteemed and venerated friend the Earl of Egmont; as also by his sister, the Hon. Lady Elizabeth Perceval,—who, after she had left the Spa, sent some juvenile books and religious tracts for her perusal.

JAS. BISSET.

SHAKSPEARE'S WALKING-STICK.

Hart, of Tewkesbury, has confided to the writer a long cane,—which he received from his father and grandfather as the walking-stick of the poet. It is about five feet in length, with a joint or set off about eighteen inches from the top. The metallic ornaments have been removed,—being, perhaps, of gold, and therefore wanted, by a needy family, for more urgent purposes. It may be seen by the curious at the office of the publisher: the best guarantees of its genuineness are the simplicity and unassuming character of the persons to whom it has belonged. It was given to W. S. Hart, and formed, perhaps, a part of the wardrobe of his grandfather,—which the Bard left by will to his sister Joan.

SHAKSPEARE'S SEAL AND RING.

A few years since, at no great distance from the garden of New Place, Stratford, a massy gold ring was dug up,—on one side of which was a seal, with the following characters on it:—



This seal is now in possession of Mr. Wheler, who has favoured the writer with an impression. There seems little doubt but it must have belonged to the Bard.

WILLIAM SHAKSPEARE HART'S ACCOUNT
OF HIMSELF AND FAMILY;
*Communicated by himself to Mr. Reddell,
bookseller, of Tewkesbury.*

My grand-father, Thomas Hart, was by trade a chair-maker, in Stratford-upon-Avon. He afterwards married, and became a dealer in cattle.

I remember, about twenty years ago, he sold the *back and bottom only* of Shakspeare's chair to a nobleman, who sent for it from abroad.

A gentleman was commissioned to

purchase them, he gave twenty guineas for them; the gentleman took a spider's webb, that was under the bottom, and wrapped it up in a 20*l.* Bank of England note, and told my grand-father he would make double the money of his purchase. The gentleman, after purchasing the chair, invited all the relations of Shakspeare, then in Stratford, to a supper, to hear the jubilee songs. Even the little ones, that could not walk, were carried to the feast; and my brother John, who now resides at Cirencester, was one of the party;—the gentleman gave him five shillings.

The purchaser had a mahogany case made to contain the parts of the chair he purchased. The Rev. Mr. Spilsbury, (a dissenting preacher,) who now resides in Tewkesbury, lived at Stratford at the time the chair was sold. There was enough left of the chair to enable my grand-father to exhibit it to the curious. My grand-father used to obtain a great deal of money by shewing the premises to strangers who used to visit them.

My grandfather and father used to come to Tewkesbury from Stratford, on visits, being related to the families of Richardson and Kingsbury. At such times they used to amuse themselves convivially, by singing the Stratford jubilee songs.

My father, John Hart, went on board an East Indiaman, when he was about fourteen years old, as captain's servant,—his uncle being captain's steward on board of the same vessel. My father went but one voyage.—His father afterwards being desirous that he should learn a trade, he was placed apprentice to Mr. John Richardson, chair-maker, of Tewkesbury. After the expiration of his apprenticeship, he married Mr. John Richardson's daughter. He then went into business himself, as a chair-maker, in Tewkesbury; but, being fond of company, he failed, and went to London,—where he worked for Mr. Thompson, chair-maker, in Clerkenwell, above seven years. Afterwards, he came to Tewkesbury again, went into business, and succeeded well,—till his death, in 1800, in the 45th year of his age. He was buried in the abbey church-yard of Tewkesbury; a stone being erected to his memory, on which is an inscription,—of which the inclosed is a copy:—

In memory
of JOHN HART,
who died Jan. 22, 1800,
(the sixth descendant from the poet
Shakspeare,)
Aged 45 years.

WILLIAM

WILLIAM SHAKSPEARE HART, son of the aforesaid John Hart, was born in Tewkesbury; but was taken to London by his father, at the age of four years; and was with him during his residence in London. After his father died, he went into business himself; but was obliged to relinquish it for want of capital. He now works as a journeyman for Mr. John Richardson, chair-maker, of Tewkesbury,—to whose father John Hart served his time. He has no relic of Shakspeare, except the cane, which was given him by his grandfather two days before he died,—who valued it very much.

SHAKSPEARE'S JUG.

Mr. Kingsbury, of Tewkesbury, who is related to the Harts, has in his possession a handsome earthen jug, in the form of a large coffee-pot, fourteen or sixteen inches high. It has a very neat silver top or lid, on which is engraven a neat head of Shakspeare; and under it is written, "William Shakspeare, in his 40th year." It was given to Mr. K. by a great-aunt of Hart's; but the lid was added by a relation of the name of Richardson. This jug is affirmed to have been Shakspeare's; and it has beautiful figures raised on it, representing the heathen mythology.

SHAKSPEARE'S PENCIL-CASE.

Mr. K. has also a common metal pencil-case; on which is engraven an old-fashioned double cypher,—something like the following:—



This last curiosity was lent him by W. S. Hart's father at Tewkesbury.

RELIQUES IN SHAKSPEARE'S HOUSE.

Mrs. Hornby, who occupies the northern of the two houses, is the widow of a butcher, and describes herself, or her husband, as related to the Shakespeares. Her husband bought the reliques as fixtures, and they are now her property. Like all widows, she has been wronged, and is too poor to carry on her husband's trade; but she contrives to live by shewing the house, and the various reliques which the Harts had cherished for several generations. The good woman is garrulous and credulous; but the public have a security against imposture in her ignorance and simplicity. She even

conceives that the genius of the place has inspired her, as it did Shakspeare; and she has composed a drama, in eloquent bad English, on the injuries, real or supposed, which she has suffered from lawyers and false friends. A few days before the writer's visit, she received notice that her rent would be doubled, and complained of it as an attempt to eject her from the premises in which she has lived so long. We regret this, because, if harshly turned out, it is in her power to remove and disperse the reliques, and to white-wash the room, rendered so interesting by its ten thousand endorsements on the wall. It seems incumbent on the public to indemnify Mrs. Hornby, and to restore the houses and the reliques to those to whom the bard bequeathed the whole by his Will,—which Will ought to be held sacred, and guaranteed to his family by the public.

Persons who doubt whether many of the articles, now in the possession of Mrs. Hornby, and others in possession of the Hart's, really belonged to Shakspeare, forget that he left his ward-robe to his sister Joan, and that the wardrobe of a player, in an age of great personal parade, may be supposed to have been considerable. When the Harts fell into decay, they used to sell these articles to visitors, who scattered them over the neighbouring counties. Even so late as sixty years since, the family could dress up most of Shakspeare's characters, from the remains of his wardrobe; and Mrs. Hornby has, to this day, some reliques of the same kind.

THE JUBILEE.

Garrick,—the great illustrator of Shakspeare,—was a man of more parade than benevolence, or he would have rendered the jubilee subservient to the interest of the Shakspeare family. He doubtless did them indirect service, paid them homage, and daily worshipped at the house and shrine of Shakspeare; but he found the family in decay, and left them without any security against poverty. In September 1819, it will be FIFTY YEARS since the first jubilee, and therefore a meet season to celebrate a SECOND jubilee, whose chief purpose it should be to augment THE SHAKSPEARE FUND, which the writer is anxious to establish for the permanent benefit of the family.

NEGLECT OF SHAKSPEARE.

Joseph Mallison Smith assured the writer, that till after the jubilee, the

[Feb. 1,

family had thought little about Shakspeare, and hence the few traditions concerning him. Mr. Garrick had, by the jubilee, revived his fame at Stratford, and in his own family; but, as the latter never derived any benefit from the connexion, they had reason to regret the honors ostentatiously conferred on the memory of Shakspeare, while his nearest of kin were left to buffet with adverse fortune.

SHAKSPEARIAN IDOLATRY.

The room which is shewn at Stratford, as that in which the Bard was born, is covered in every part with the names of visitors, written by themselves in pencil. Its surface is white-wash, laid on perhaps about twenty years ago; and, in the interim, the ceiling, the sides, the projecting chimney, and every

portion of the surface, has been written on. A list of the names would exhibit all the character and genius of the age; and, of itself, would be a curiosity. Among the names, thus written by themselves, are those of the poets, MOORE and SCOTT; of the distinguished players, KEMBLE and KEAN; of the PRINCE REGENT and his brother CLARENCE; of half the houses of Parliament; and of many distinguished foreigners,—among whom are LUCIEN BONAPARTE, the Russian princes, and the Austrian princes. Even the tomb of Shakspeare and his bust are, in like manner, covered with names, proud of an association with that of Shakspeare; and, on the very scroll under the effigy, is inscribed the name of "Wellesley," by the illustrious marquis.

FAMILY SIGNATURES AND SEAL.

(Communicated by Mr. Wheler, of Stratford.)

Will.—25 March, 1616.

July 13, 1633.

April 1, 1629.

Mark of Judith Shakspeare, Dec. 4, 1611. *Act. 2d. 7.*

April 18, 1653.



July 31, 1653.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

"The ancients searched for truth—the moderns pretend they possess it." Volney.

SIR,

THE silly boast of the greatness and glory of England,—which we heard so much of every day during the war,—has very nearly subsided. The evils, the deep-rooted evils, which that calamitous contest was nourishing, are now seen arising in all their horrid forms before us; and are teaching a lesson which future ages may reap many advantages from. It was, and it is now, to a certain extent, an argument with the boasters, that, if we have more paupers and criminals, it is because we have a greater population: thus holding it forth as a maxim, (if their statement should be correct,) that, in proportion as human beings "increase and multiply," crimes and misery also "increase and multiply," and march forth hand in hand together. That there may be men who have an interest in putting forth such horrid sentiments, we have daily proofs of; but are they founded on principles of eternal and immutable justice? are they agreeable to the laws which the Disposer of the universe has promulgated? are they agreeable to the experience of all ages and all countries?—If they are not, they are false; and shame and infamy ought to attach to those who repeatedly broach them.

If it is a necessary consequence, that crimes and misery always increase in the same proportion as population increases,—man need not rank himself as head of the Creation; in the language of Wesley, he is "a poor worm:" indeed, the meanest reptile that exists is far his superior;—his boasted rationality; his knowledge of the arts; his cultivation of the sciences; his studies in history, jurisprudence, poetry, and the *belles lettres*; nay, even his hourly toil and exertions,—are not of any avail; since they will not keep his ill-fated progeny from the miseries of famine, nor the ignominy of a miserable and untimely end.

I have hazarded a doubt as to the correctness of an increase of population, which if correct, they must seek some other reason than what they have hitherto used, to explain the cause of our increased, and still increasing, number of paupers and criminals; which, like the serpent on Aaron's rod, threatens to swallow us all up. I am well aware of an increase of population in several

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towns, and also of the magnitude of our "overgrown and wen-headed metropolis;" but these are only large mole-hills,—while an innumerable quantity of ant hills, all over the country, have been swept away. The stately palaces, innumerable castles,* religious houses, towns walled round, ancient bridges, large and beautiful churches, military stations, downs, and other extensive tracts of pasture land, exhibiting traces of the plough,—bespeak a considerable population, and exhibit a knowledge of the arts, which flourish only where peace and order reign.

But, without relying upon general principles, the following particular instances of "decayed population," as Dugdale calls it, in this county, may perhaps induce those who speak so confidently of an increased population, to make some further enquiry; the result of which enquiry, regularly carried through every county, I should like to see in your Magazine:—

Stoneley.	Nethercote.
Finham.	Sawbridge.
Two Fletchamsteads	Grandboro'.
Hurst.	Woscote.
Cryfield.	Bradwell.
Woodcote.	Walcote.
Emscote.	Caldecote.
Newbold Comyn.	Long Itchington.
Offchurch.	Coventry.
Baginton.	Whitley.
Monks Kirby.	Pinley.
Cester Over.	Bisseley.
Wibtoft.	Shortly.
Wolvey.	Henley.
Copston.	Tackley.
Hopsford.	Solihull.
Stretton Baskerville.	Knowle.
Shirford.	Chelmscote.
Smercote Magna.	Little Woolford.
Souley end.	Ditchford Frany.
Over Smite.	Barcheston.
Nether Smite.	Willington.
Brinklow.	Burton Dassett.
Mancetter.	Herdwick.
Hampton Arden.	Northend.
Cawston.	Foxcote.
Biggin.	Thorndon.
Radburn.	Lambeote.
Bishops Itchington.	Warwick.
Hodnele.	Chesterton.
Ascote.	Kingston.
Watergall.	Billesley.
Napton.	Bickmersh.
Wolfhamcote.	Aston Cantlow.
Fleknoe.	Wike.

* There were twenty-two castles in this county; and in King Stephen's time there were upwards of 1000 all over the kingdom.

Shutlington.
Polesworth.
Kymberley.
Henley.
Plumpton.
Flandey.
Hallaton.

Drakenge.
Whateley.
Slately.
Holt.
Cliffe.
Dotshill.

I am not aware that I have given all the instances which a closer investigation might discover,—having only taken those which carry with them indisputable proofs of former greatness.

Fearing that this instructive subject may not be generally taken up in your pages, I beg leave to add a few other instances, which have occurred to me in the course of my investigation,—which will further tend to enforce my opinion.

Whitby was in a happy and flourishing condition under its abbey of nuns.

Glastonbury contains relics that bespeak its former glories and prosperity.

Watchett, in Somersetshire, was once a considerable port.

Along the Downs, in Hampshire, are many traces of decayed villages, notwithstanding the devastation of the Norman conqueror.

Winchelsea and Rye could furnish considerable navies. Hithe, one of the cinque ports, had four parish churches. During the reign of Edward I. in 1293, the fleet of the cinque ports (100 sail,) attacked that of France (of 200), defeated, and destroyed them.

Dunwich was, in the Saxon times, a bishop's see, with upwards of fifty churches, convents, and hospitals.

Lincoln could boast of her fifty churches.

Heydon, Yorkshire, had three parish churches.

Scarboro', notwithstanding its modern appearance, was of considerable consequence before the conquest.

Lismore, in Ireland, was formerly a great city, adorned with a monastery, a cathedral, and twenty other churches.

In Scotland, the Murray Firth is full of declining burghs, decayed harbours, ruined churches, fallen monasteries, and remnants of castles, that were more like palaces when built. Whatever ideas these ruins,—monuments of genius and strength,—may now excite, they never could be erected to cover a waste and uncultivated country.

St. Andrew's was once a noble city, the glory of Fife.

The castle of Russyn, Isle of Man, built 960, is a monument of ancient splendour; there are traces in that

island of a high state of cultivation, and of a numerous population, well exercised in the use of arms, with a considerable knowledge of the arts of peace, a considerable naval force, and an extensive commerce.

The Western Isles, or Hebrides, offer indubitable proofs of their former greatness; not only from their beautiful traditional songs, but also from their mouldering monuments, which defy the hand of time, combined with the more mischievous spoilers of a corrupt and profligate policy. W. GOODMAN.

Warwick; Jan. 1, 1818.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I BEG to present to the readers of the Monthly Magazine, an analysis of a mineral water in Derbyshire, formerly in some repute. It was erroneously described by Pilkington as the only vitriolic spring in the county; and Davies, on his credit, has adopted the same error.

Derbyshire is, perhaps, one of the most interesting counties in the kingdom;—to the botanist, on account of the many alpine plants growing on the Peak-heaths and mountains; to the geologist, on account of its abundant mineral productions; and, to the general traveller, for its varied and picturesque scenery. And no county has been more frequently traversed by the curious and inquisitive, or more fully and minutely described. Its mineralogy has received a most copious elucidation from Mr. Farey, with a degree of research and industry highly creditable. There is, however, in his publication, one instance of a want of fairness and candour I cannot pass by unnoticed. He states, in a note, that the section published by Mr. White Watson, was a pirated copy of one lent to Mr. Watson by himself. Now, I declare Mr. Watson's work is an original one, and the labour of many years. His section of the strata I saw myself several years back, and long, I feel confident, before Mr. Farey ever set his foot in the county with the design of collecting materials for his own work. I am far from wishing to detract from the well-merited reputation of Mr. Farey as a mineralogist, and am only desirous that Mr. Watson should be cleared from an opprobrium, cast on him by Mr. Farey.

With regard to the mineral springs of Derbyshire, it is needless, perhaps,

to

to observe, that they depend in their qualities on the strata amongst which they arise, and from which they derive their impregnation. These strata appear on the surface in several tracts, or belts, running north and south; the order of the principal of which, beginning at the east side, is—(1.) The magnesian limestone,—(2.) The coal and iron-stone,—(3.) The transition limestone. The last it is that forms the mountainous and romantic districts of the Peak, and that contains the hot springs of Buxton, Matlock, Middleton, &c. The analysis of Buxton, by Dr. Pearson, may serve for a specimen of the rest; according to whom the pint, or 58309 grains, contains—

Azote	2 cubic inches.
Carbonate of lime	10.5 grains.
Muriate of soda.....	1.5
Sulphate of lime.....	2.5

The coal and iron-stone strata abound with chalybeate and sulphuretted hydrogen springs, produced by the decomposition of iron pyrites. Of this description are the Quorne and Kedleston spas. The iron is sometimes found in the state of a carbonat, but more frequently of a sulphat or oxysulphat. To ascertain the quantity of sulphuretted hydrogen is, from the situation of the springs, often difficult. The iron is in the proportion of one to twelve grains to the pint. The mineral water of Heage will furnish a specimen. The mode of analysis, perhaps, may be new: its accuracy is, however, proved by the correspondence of the two different ways pursued. It is proper to remark, that this spring is not so strongly impregnated as formerly, owing to a stream of fresh water having got communication with it.

The water was clear,—slight copperas taste,—no ochre about the spring.

The tests employed were,—

1. Litmus paper no change.
2. Turmeric paper .. no change.
3. Nitrate of silver .. no change.
4. Infusion of galls .. dark green, changing to a pale black.
5. Prussiat of potash .. whitish, changing to blue.
6. Oxalic acid no change.

The following analysis was made of half a pint.

Being boiled for a short time, no carbonat was deposited; but, on the boiling being continued till the water was reduced to a quarter of a pint, a red flocculent precipitate was deposited,

weighing .07 grains, which was dissolved wholly by muriatic acid, without effervescence. It was an oxide of iron, produced by the decomposition of the sulphat in boiling; a portion of the base becoming too oxidized to combine with the acid.

Taking then a minute portion of the water, and decomposing the sulphats with carbonat of lime, the water was again tested with nitrate of silver, to see if any muriat was present; but no change ensued.

The water, thus reduced, was divided into two equal parts.—A. To one part, after being boiled again to about one-twelfth, alcohol was added, which precipitated all the sulphats, except that of iron. The weight of the precipitate was .12 grains, of which .04, being soluble in water, was sulphat of alum; the remainder, .08, was sulphat of lime. No iron could be detected in this precipitate.

To the alcoholic solution, prussiat of potash being added, .28 grains of prussiat of iron were precipitated; but no alumine or lime could be detected in this solution by the carbonat of ammonia or carbonat of potash.

B. To the second portion, prussiat of potash being carefully added, .28 gr. of prussiat of iron were given.

After thus separating the iron, I added carbonat of potass to the liquid, which precipitated the alumine and lime together, the weight of which was .12 gr. Muriatic acid dissolved .08 of it; giving the same result as before.

Hence, in the half pint—

.07 oxide of iron = sulphate of iron05	.33
.28 × 2 prussiat of iron = ditto ..	.28	
.08 × 2 sulphate of lime =16	
.04 × 2 sulphate of alum =08	
		.75

By tests, four and five, the iron appeared to be in the state of sulphat, and not of an oxysulphat; the latter giving an immediate black colour, with galls; and blue, with the alkaline prussiat.

Arseniat of Iron.—This mineral is said by Mawe, in his Catalogue of Minerals, not to have been found anywhere but in Cornwall. About half a mile north of Crich, in Derbyshire, is found an earth of arseniat of iron, of a pale blue colour. From many tests employed, it appeared to be composed of alumine, arseniat, and magnesia; in the proportions, I conceive, of about

—alumine 70—arseniat of iron 20—and magnesia 10. I did not weigh the results.

W. BAINBRIGGE.

Alfreton; Jan. 1, 1818.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

WHEN information is wanted on any subject of general interest, the columns of your Magazine are the usual medium by which it is sought and obtained. I have two questions to put, and it is highly probable that some of your correspondents, either here or abroad, will be able to answer them.

Between two and three years ago I visited Paris for a month, and in various political circles was assured of two circumstances as facts, neither of which have been corroborated by any information I could since procure.

The first relates to the late emperor of the French; I was repeatedly assured, that, during the time of his stay in the island of Elba, his wife was delivered of a daughter in the Austrian dominions.

The other is, that the Duke de Berri, who is now married to a Neapolitan princess, was, during his exile in this country, solemnly married to an English woman, and by her has had five or six children, and that both wife and children are now living.

I should feel obliged if any of your correspondents can refer to any proofs of either, or both, of these circumstances; because, if not true, such rumours ought to be refuted.

T. B.

14, Gray's Inn Square,
Dec. 10, 1817.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

BETING convinced that your pages are indestructible, I am desirous of recording in them sentiments, (however ridiculous they may appear to the present generation,) which my children might have an opportunity of comparing with those that may be more generally prevalent in their days.

I have occasionally allowed my thoughts to dwell on the term *patriotism*, for the purpose of ascertaining whether the meaning generally affixed to it (which, as applicable to all nations, I can scarcely define otherwise, than *an attachment to soil and people, abruptly ceasing at a certain imaginary line*), can be pronounced either laudable or necessary; and I met with so many difficulties, in my endeavours to arrange it with

any of the virtues, as some would fain accomplish, that I am at last arrived at, the direct negative, and cannot but believe, that "it was originally propagated among mankind in order to cheat them into the service of the community."

I will first readily concede, that benevolence and charity must begin from some point before they can expand themselves in circles, and that habit will fix that point amidst the scenes which have witnessed the greater number of our youthful days, whilst the affections are still ardent; but I can see no reason whatever, why those eddying circles should be suddenly discontinued on arriving at certain geographical bounds, without some apparent natural obstruction; and, that they may not be allowed to proceed regularly to their complete exhaustion.

Local attachment, which is presumed to be the foundation for that national love the generality of persons think or pretend they possess, is felt by most people; and it will, perhaps, surprise them to see a grave assertion, that such attachment is either unnatural, or productive of no unhappiness in separation from its objects.

The supposed pleasure of the scenes to which our youth has been accustomed, is always magnified as age advances, arising from the comparison between our cares at that period, and those of after years; and is occasioned by forgetting, that youthful vivacity is not happiness, for this must be something positive, some contrast, a kind of balance of account, in which the commodity purchased (happiness) is obtained only by a payment consisting wholly of *cares*.

But let the cause remain, whatever it be, still local attachments confer more positive pleasure in *separation* than in *possession*: it is in the latter case but of short duration, and requires intervals of absence to renew the sensation, which vanishes after a few glances, and would remain dormant, until another removal again sets the imagination at her pleasing but fallacious employment; then busy recollection begins her fairy flights, and fancy paints scenes of pleasure which disappear soon after the substance is grasped. If then it be granted, that what is called *patriotism* is only an extension of this feeling to the boundary-line of nations, *and no farther*; but, at the same time demonstrated, that a distant removal from the objects of either, is attended with some degree of positive pain,

pain, I do not hesitate to assert, that *both are unnatural*.

The fact too, that an objection has been brought against the truth of the Christian religion, from its silence respecting this supposed virtue, is another proof to me that it is of human invention.

In support of this assertion, I am led to a principle which is the very foundation and corner-stone of political economy, without which, that structure will be built on sand; and, on which, hinges the whole of the following opinions. In delivering them, I hope I shall not offend any but *fastidious* modesty.

Let thirty, forty, fifty, or any other number of pairs be taken promiscuously from the mass of the population of any country, and placed in a village, (not of "mutual co-operation," but of independent exertion,) with land attached to it sufficient for the support of themselves and all their children of the first generation: will any one pretend to affirm, that this colony, and all the issue from it, according to the average rate of propagation, can continue to support itself to an indefinite period on this limited portion of land; but will not the mouths ultimately become too many for the food thereon produced, by the utmost stretch of human ingenuity? This is the leading proposition in the *new science of population*; and is not, I believe, attempted to be controverted: the difference of opinion lies in the deductions made from it. Nothing, therefore, can check this tendency to exuberance, but celibacy, starvation, or emigration: this is an ordinance of the Deity. Now, if I prove that the former cannot exist but in a very partial degree among the descendants of the original possessors of this village, while they remain virtuous and moral; it follows, that the latter method is the only one which the Almighty foresees can be adopted, and which, consequently, by thus fulfilling his intentions, becomes a proof that the necessity of a portion of the population removing from the spot of their nativity is a part of his plan, which an all-wise and good Being can never intend should be productive of pain; and, if it be so, the defect is in our own minds, and is *not natural*.

When the great strength of the sexual passion is considered, (whilst the divine commands to abstain from all irregular intercourse are obeyed), it will appear, that, if it be not absolutely unconquerable by the greatest proportion of males, it is so strong, as to become a demonstration

that it was intended to be gratified. But, if it be said, that a portion *only* of any community can marry consistently with its well-being, pray who are to be the *elect*? A perfect right and equality exists by nature amongst all mankind for the innocent gratification of the passions, and no difference of station can destroy this equality—the rich have no right whatever to monopolize the exclusive supply of any community with its necessary members; in this assumed case therefore, they must not only take *their* share of abstinence, but also contribute their proportion towards training up from their birth to manhood, and educating, *on a perfect equality*, the issue from the limited number of marriages which may be found sufficient to keep the population within any excess of the original numbers, and the individuals permitted to marry must be determined by lot. Now, as I am wishing to trace the intentions of Providence on the subject of population, I would ask, if such restraint can be any part of them? The answer must be in the negative; nearly all will marry, and emigration, or (if another word be preferred) *expansion* is the substitute.

Assertions have certainly appeared,* that the postponement of marriage (chastity in both sexes being always understood) to a much later period than heretofore, is the only alternative of an excess of population; and that this law is in strict coniformity to the revealed will of the Almighty, which represents this world as a state of trial and probation. Those who profess to hold such an opinion, if they mean any thing, will be obliged to allow, that the abstinence must be *general*, and not partial; else this probationary state, as far as regards the present question, affects not the rich but is confined solely to the poor: one particular *caste* only would thus be marked off for the trial. Assuming it therefore intended, as asserted to be, so far from its being a trial of our virtue, it is merely a choice of two evils; that is, long war with a powerful passion, or starvation if we should be subdued. Now, while the consequences of indulgence are thus continually hanging *in terrorem* over us, it is certainly no virtue to practise abstinence; the subjugation of one appetite by another can surely have no pretence to praise or reward. If the conquest of the innocent passions is to be made a scale of virtue, the one

* Edinburgh Review.

that arrives the nearest to their total destruction must be the highest on it; and the monkish recluse who darkened the window of his cell, because it gratified one of his senses with a beautiful prospect, must be considered a man eminently good. I conceive, however, that it is the *artificial* excitement of the passions the Scripture teaches us to guard against, as they are the source of all our virtues, and have no *natural* tendency to render us vicious. Neither of them is intended to be a constant source of torment to us, as would be the case with our continued attempts for the space of twenty-five or thirty years to control the one alluded to; and, it is a very questionable case, whether the issue of marriages would not be equally great, at whatever period, within the above mentioned time, if from the age of puberty they took place; except in as far as the death of a greater proportion of women in child-birth, from late marriages, might have a tendency to diminish the population! But, I will not do the advocates of the plan the injustice to suppose this effect was ever contemplated by them.

Thus the problem respecting the regulation of population to subsistence, (I still insist on *impartial* abstinence, if any be required,) appears by this mode to depend on a nicety of adjustment, far beyond the reach of all human knowledge; the exact period for marriage before the conclusion of prolificness must be so fixed, that there shall be just time for the community to re-produce its own numbers, without deficiency or excess, as the former would be no less destructive of national prosperity, (for it is only within these limits that the reasoning can apply,) than the latter of individual; the aggregate issue from a certain number of persons must be exactly sufficient to replace that number, and neither more nor less! the very idea of so *cattle-izing* the human species, is ridiculous and disgraceful.

The number of orphans thrown on the world without the advantage of the best of all instruction, the parental; and the grief of the additional number of parents who must depart from it without the possibility of ascertaining the probable fate of their offspring, left among strangers at so early an age; will be more of the blessed effects of this complex machinery which is to be put under such regulation; but how, we are not informed; and for what? Merely because we choose to believe, and teach, that no

other part of the world than our own country offers any comfort as a reward for human industry.

But to return to the direct course of the argument, this natural equality in all mankind as far as regards the privilege of marriage, is rendered nugatory, and has no meaning unless accompanied by another unalienable right possessed by the poor: *that of demanding from the community to be placed in situations where comfortable support can be obtained by individual exertions*: how this can be effected will appear after I have traced the *swarms* from my *hive*, (the village,) through their progress, according to Mr. Weyland. This gentleman asserts, that the large towns in such a state as England, will always be sufficiently capacious to swallow up the tributary streams of population, proceeding from the country, as the former "cannot reproduce their own numbers," for the following reasons:—Marriages in towns are less prolific; deaths in infancy more numerous; and celibacy more general than in the country. Now, although I may allow the truth of the first, I positively deny the necessity of the next, or the possibility of the last, without the assistance of vice; but, I at the same time acknowledge, that these are the causes of the difference in the increase of the population in large towns and country situations. With respect to the unhealthiness of the former, and the probability that "premature deaths in all large towns, are the inscrutable and unalterable laws of Providence, which no human exertions can materially alter;"* and that, "it is impossible to make the air of towns more generally wholesome to infants," I would merely refer to history, to prove whether London be not at this moment much more salubrious than it was 200 years ago; whether the vaccine inoculation have not still further diminished the former annual number of deaths; and the constant improvements in widening the streets, and rendering them more cleanly, as far as regards the poor; and the late more prevalent custom amongst all the rest of the citizens, of changing their town-houses into stores, manufactories, and shops, and residing in the villages around, do not still add to the general stock of health? I would further ask, if there be any absolute necessity in preventing a free circulation of air through our towns, and whether the legislature of all countries ought not to

* Weyland, p. 110.

interfere

interfere to prevent the people under their charge from injuring their health through ignorance or cupidity, by causing plans to be adopted, similar to those on which the city of Washington is formed? If then, in former times, when the demon of disease produced such havock, the victims were so rapidly replaced, and their numerical loss never felt,—what prevents the continuance of the same rate of propagation now that his ravages are checked, and will, in all probability, be still progressively diminished? The regulator is *celibacy and vice*, which I affirm to be co-existent. The flood of population formerly rushing from the provinces, to replace the ravages of disease in the metropolis and other large towns, has been gradually checked and thrown back on itself; the drain is almost closed, and the level nearly preserved without external supply; but, for every four lives thus saved, one couple is prevented marrying: the consequences are a vast increase of unmarried males, and of which, as both cause and effect, of unfortunate females. Must we then court the plague and small-pox, to enable the former to marry; and, consequently, diminish the number of the latter? God forbid! the world is yet but thinly peopled.

The fact, that celibacy will not exist in any community but in a very limited degree, without the assistance of female depravity, although its "extreme difficulty" is acknowledged, is but slightly alluded to by some late writers on population. If they mean to insinuate that those pitiable objects to be met with in all large towns, who court the shades of night for subsistence, are what I have heard called "a necessary evil," I desire such persons to acknowledge them boldly as such, and to require their admission into society as a part of its most useful members:—but I here stop a moment to enter my protest against a term which many, who *will not think*, are ready to use—whatever is necessary cannot be an evil, and what is evil can never be necessary. I am now only asking for consistency: if promiscuous connexion between the sexes involves no breach of the laws of Providence, then do not despise its *objects*; if, on the contrary, it be forbidden by the Deity, let its effects be kept distinct and isolated from the reasoning in all systems of political economy, and the consequences of its *total annihilation* be traced as the only mode of arriving at truth. These consequences will not only, in

towns, be the reproduction of their own numbers, but an excess of them, which excess will be gradually pressing on all classes until the very lowest are driven up in a corner to starve, (in a circumscribed district,) to make room for their more powerful opponents; and this process will continue with an accelerated force, "in proportion as religion and morality approach the attainment of a perfect influence;"* that is, in proportion as both sexes abstain from illicit intercourse. It has, indeed, always been in action from the commencement of the world, (notwithstanding its full spring has been restrained by unlawful gratification,) with a kind of oscillation arising from the see-saw of war and peace, and has been for ages producing this effect in all countries of limited extent, in consequence of the culpable neglect of the different governments of Europe in providing their people with agricultural and other knowledge, and land to exercise it on.

The Poor-laws of England can only act in keeping their objects just above starvation; if these laws, by any means, ever enabled them to live in comfort at home, they would become a kind of premium for so rapid a propagation, as to threaten civil society with total anarchy where the soil is limited. The truest charity is that which enables its objects to live without it;—this assistance, in such a place as America, is of course scarcely required, because the pressure, or expansion, into the back states, is attended with very slight expense in the removal; but, being ourselves at a considerable distance from rich and uncultivated land, it becomes a public duty to place every one on it, with the requisite assistance to obtain a comfortable livelihood, who may be willing to accept the offer.

I am sufficiently aware, that, even in the absence of all illicit gratification, there will still be found individuals preferring a single life to the fear of sinking a few degrees in the scale of society: this would be nothing more than a choice of two opposite passions, one of which is from nature, and the other produced by artificial distinctions in mankind. All that I contend for is, that every individual, if he wish to marry, shall feel assured of comfortable support by a moderate exertion of his industry: this, from what I have already said, cannot possibly be accomplished within the

* Weyland, p. 110.

bounds of any country of limited extent. But whence arise those limits? If mankind choose to divide the world into hostile nations, that is no proof of such division being a part of the plan of the Creator, but the contrary is demonstrable; for, let what we know to be his will, (both by nature and revelation,) have but implicit obedience, these artificial divisions are immediately rendered unnecessary, and mankind become of one family: but, because certain imaginary bounds happen to be marked off for the distinction of nations, although these bounds (on the continent especially,) are frequently shifting, the people enclosed within them are either taught to regard each other with hatred, or threatened with punishment if they transgress them: I fear the policy of too many governments has—

“made foes of nations,
Which had else, like kindred drops,
“Been mingled into one.”

As for ourselves, luckily, we have resources independent of a general concord between nations; were England divided from Canada, at no greater distance than the Isle of Wight, all our distresses would immediately and spontaneously vanish for centuries, whilst the government continued truly representative; but, because it happens to be a three weeks' voyage, we must permit a part of our population to pine in hopeless poverty;—shame on us! This, then, is our only alternative,—we have fertile and uncultivated colonies waiting to enrich our starving population, but we reject the offers of Nature; the ignorant are taught almost to believe that there is nothing good in the world out of our own islands; they are, as it were, scarcely permitted to believe that the same good Providence reigns over all of it, or that removal to a distant part is not similar to transportation. We thus discourage every attempt of the poor to seek a livelihood where it may be found, and neglect to assist those of them who wish to judge for themselves. It is not, therefore, surprising that colonization by adventurers of such poverty is attended with many difficulties; but let the government of all numerously peopled nations (as it is their duty,) provide means for its encouragement, by placing a certain number of families in villages (by which the benefit of society is enjoyed at once,) where unappropriated land is to be found, with every necessary implement to begin their labours independently;

and a supply of food for the first year, besides arrangements for their instruction—moral, religious, and even literary, with the requisite medical assistance, &c. Many subordinate arrangements may be introduced to diminish the first expenses, such as a general mess-house, until the infant colony become sufficiently strong to “run alone.” We find no difficulty in comfortably supporting an army of ten thousand men in Canada, who return nothing to society for the expence; can we not then do the same for our starving brethren, even for one year only, although they may not wear red coats? I fear there is a powerful reason why those who have ability to execute, will discourage the plan; an army of mercenaries will not so easily be collected; but, although a much more powerful *defensive army* could be formed, that would not afford our depraved appetites the same amusement as we have been accustomed to. With respect to the anticipation that the present general system of education, (though the most glorious boon we can bestow on mankind,) will produce “prudential checks” to population, I consider it quite fallacious; for, as I have said before, as the poor only will be interested in these prudential anticipations, their general instruction will rather teach them, that, as their Creator gave to all his creatures similar appetites, they have no less a right to a legitimate gratification of the one in question than they have to eat; feeling that their fellow-citizens are in duty bound to set them going in some situation where they have none to blame but themselves, if they fail obtaining comfortable support for a family.

In thus advocating the rights of the poor, I feel a satisfaction that the reasoning is strictly consonant to what we believe to be the intentions and commands of our Maker;—his first was, “increase and multiply, and replenish,”—not your country only, but—“the earth, and subdue (or cultivate) it.” We are certainly not obeying the command whilst we lay so many checks on our multiplication, as to counteract the effects it would produce beyond the limits of our own country; and it is not easy to conjecture how the whole world is to be “subdued,” (or cultivated,) but by emigration from those parts where civilization and agriculture have arrived at considerable perfection. What reason have we to anticipate that the aborigines of Africa will ever make a progress

progress in these inseparable qualities, after witnessing scarcely any in the lapse of 3,500 years since the flood?

I hope I shall be perfectly understood as asserting, that the natural moral equality in all mankind can extend no further than a provision of a field for exertion, in whatever part of the world it can be found; if that offer be rejected, no claim on the Poor-laws can be subsequently allowed to any but those who may be thus incapable of supporting themselves.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I WAS called upon, a few days ago, to make an affidavit, which, I was informed, must be sworn before a judge. I was taken, for this purpose, to the judge's chambers; but, the judge having gone, we followed him to his house. I was there sworn, and I cannot but say that I was much struck with the singularly careless manner in which the oath was administered; I neither saw the judge, nor was seen by him,—although I had been told the affidavit must be sworn before him; and although, on looking at the minute of the oath, written under the affidavit, and signed by his lordship, it was actually stated that the affidavit had been sworn *before* him. In fact, the oath was administered by his lordship's footman, in the hall of his lordship's house, and equally out of his lordship's sight and of his hearing; and not, in any possible sense of the word, *before* his lordship. On expressing my surprise at this, I was informed that it was the invariable practice, but with this only difference, that, when the oath is taken at the judge's chambers, it is administered by his clerk, instead of his footman; but, in both cases, *out of* the judge's presence.

I cannot help thinking this an extremely improper manner of administering an oath: if it be necessary to state, on the affidavit, *that it has been sworn before a judge*, surely it must also be necessary, that it should *actually* be sworn before him. But my affidavit was not sworn before a judge; and I should like to know what effect that circumstance would have, if I were indicted for perjury upon it. Could I be found guilty, if the perjury were ever so manifest? It is true I was sworn, but I take it, if I was not sworn *before* a person competent to administer an oath, it would, in law, be no perjury. The footman, I conclude, was not compe-

tent to administer the oath; for, if he had been, he would, of course, have signed the minute, and saved his lordship that trouble, as well as the trouble of administering the oath. And what abuses might not this manner of swearing affidavits lead to!

Such is the rigid integrity of our judges, that no human being can suppose, that any one of them could ever be prevailed upon, designedly, to administer an oath in such a manner, as to prevent the person swearing it from being found guilty of perjury, if his oath should prove wilfully false: but it is not equally impossible that a judge's footman should be prevailed upon to do so. Let us suppose then, that, by connivance with the footman, an affidavit, actually not sworn at all, were taken by the footman to the judge for his signature: the judge, accustomed to rely upon his footman's seeing the affidavit sworn, would sign it as a matter of course. The affidavit, never in fact sworn, but thus certified to be sworn, might be made use of to effect whatever purpose it was intended for,—perhaps greatly to the injury of some innocent person. Is it proper, I ask, that so important a duty of a judge, and one so necessary to preserve the purity of the channels of justice, should be delegated to so irresponsible a person as his lordship's footman,—whose sense of feeling and propriety may be judged of, by his availing himself of the opportunity this confidence affords him, to beg for something for himself, beyond the customary fee for administering the oath, which, I suppose, belongs to his lordship's clerk? Yet such, I am told, is, and has long been, the practice. This I am quite sure of,—that, if any other officer of the courts of justice were to be accused before the judges of a similar practice, they would not fail to express their opinion of it in the severest terms of reprehension.

H.

Kentish Town; Dec. 1, 1817.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT would appear from the history already given, that revenge, idolatry, and superstition, were much the most frequent incentives to anthropophagy, and that human flesh was considered, in most instances, not as a delicious repast, but as a gratifier of one of these impulses: still, if the accounts of Cavazzi, Herrera, &c. can be at all credited, we are taught to believe that it was used as

D

common

common food by the Giagàs, Chinese, &c. &c., but their observations stand in need of corroboration. Dr. Robertson gives his decided opinion, that revenge was the first cause of anthropophagia. "It was not scarcity of food," he says, "as some authors imagine, and the impulsive cravings of hunger, which forced the Americans to those horrid repasts on their fellow-creatures. Human flesh was never used as common food in any country; and the various relations concerning people who reckoned it among the stated means of subsistence, flow from the credulity and mistakes of travellers. The rancour of revenge first prompted men to this barbarous action. The fiercest tribes devoured none but prisoners taken in war, or such as they regarded as enemies."*

That invincible necessity has led men to destroy each other, and administer to the cravings of nature by devouring the dead bodies, we have many instances to prove. In addition to those already mentioned, in naval history more especially, such degrees of privation have been experienced as to oblige them to eat lots, and the unfortunate person on whom it fell has been sacrificed for the preservation of the others.

Depraved appetite has also, in many instances, led to anthropophagia; of this, history furnishes sufficient examples. A Milanese woman, named Elizabeth, from this cause, is said to have had an inconceivable desire for human flesh; and, in order to satisfy it, enticed children into her house, where she killed and salted them; but, a discovery having been made, she was broken on the wheel and burnt in 1519. Mr. Perey, a surgeon-in-chief to the French army, has also reported to the National Institute a case of voracious appetite, which extended to the desire for human flesh. The subject of it was a young man from the neighbourhood of Lyons, named Tarare, and who, in early life, belonged to a troop of strolling jugglers. In the exercise of his calling, he accustomed himself to swallow stones, great quantities of broken metals, baskets-full of fruit, and even living animals. In consequence of these dangerous practices, alarming symptoms supervened; notwithstanding which, he was unable to abandon them. At the commencement of the late war, he was enrolled in the army of the Rhine, and, not satisfied

with the allowance of food which he received, was in the habit of seeking for the necessary supply around the moveable hospital. The refuse of the kitchens, rejected matters, corrupted meats, &c. did not suffice him; he frequently disputed with the lowest animals for their disgusting food, and was constantly in search of dogs, cats, and even serpents, which he devoured alive: he was obliged to be driven, by force of threats of punishment, from the places where the dead were lying, or where blood drawn from the sick was deposited. Endeavours were made to cure his ravenous appetite by giving him fat, opium, acids, and powdered shells, but in vain. In consequence of the disappearance of a child of sixteen months old, horrible suspicions were entertained of Tarare, and he fled. Five or six years afterwards he was received into the hospital at Versailles, laboring under a consumption, of which he soon after died.

As medicine, also, many parts of the human body have been held in high estimation. It was before observed, that the Romans drank the blood of gladiators for the cure of the falling sickness; human marrow, and the brains of infants, were also used for the same purpose.

Many of the Greeks were in the habit of eating every part of the human body, "*omnia prosecuti usque ad resegmina unguium.*" Democritus mentions, that some diseases are best cured by anointing with the blood of strangers and malefactors; and others, with the blood of our friends and kinsfolks. Apollonius writes, that affections of the gums are best cured by scarifying them with dead men's teeth. Miletus, for the cure of sore eyes, recommends human bile. Artemen cured the falling sickness by water drunk out of dead men's skulls. Antheus cured affections of the head with pills made of dead men's brains. Charles IX. king of France, on account of leprosy, was desired to be washed in the blood of young men; but Marsilis Ficinus, who is said to have been an excellent scholar and Christian, speaks by far the most highly of any writer concerning the virtues of human blood. "There can be no doubt," he observes, "but that the milk of a young and sound woman is very nutritious for aged people, but men's blood is much more so: old witches, being aware of this, procure young children, prick or wound them, and suck their blood, in order to preserve

preserve their healths. And why may not old people, when there is occasion, suck likewise the blood of a young, lively, robust, and healthy, man or woman, and willing to spare some of their own superfluous blood for the preservation of another's life? And I here recommend them to suck an ounce or two of blood, fasting, from the vein of the left arm, at a small orifice, and towards the fall of the moon, drinking immediately after it a small portion of wine and sugar, &c. &c.* The aqua epileptica, of the old pharmacopœia, contained human cranium as an ingredient. Many disquisitions have been written by different authors, to prove whether or not the custom of eating human flesh be contrary to Nature.

The Stoicks maintained that it was highly natural for men to live upon one another, and it would appear, from the authority of Sextus Empiricus, that the first laws were those instituted to prevent anthropophagy, a practice which had been universally followed till that time; and Orpheus is made to speak of a time,—

"When men devour'd each other like the beasts,
Gorging in human flesh."

As corroboratives of the opinion that the custom may be considered as instinctive, facts have been brought forward, from what has been occasionally observed, with regard to other animals:—cats, dogs, rabbits, bears, swans, bees, have been seen to feed upon each other; and swine are in the habit of devouring their still-born. Many of the fish kind follow the same custom; we have frequently known pikes to feed upon each other, and have, in numerous instances, caught perch with the eye of a dead one of the same species. In fact, if we look over the history of anthropophagy, we may trace it from the most confirmed cannibals, as the American and African Indians, to those nations who only devour detached parts of the human body, as the Ostiaks and other Tartar tribes; and, finally, to those people who are in the habit of living upon human secretions, as Tschutskis, and the consumers of human milk, amongst which class we may reckon every nation that inhabits the globe; and yet we have no doubt it would appear to many persons, that we carried the classification of

* Marsel. Ficin. de studios: sanet. terend. l. 2. cap. 2. See also 14iny, lib. 28, cap. 1; and Muffet, p. 140.

anthropophagy to too great a degree of refinement, by including these in it. Setting aside, however, the controverted point, viz. whether or not it is natural, there can be no doubt, but that the feeding upon human flesh, in its moral consequences, is a practice replete with evils. Where people are accustomed to devour the dead, the termination of the allotted period of existence must be looked forward to with anxiety, and this by repetition becomes so tinctured with desire, as to cause homicide to lose much of the horror which it inspires in every philanthropic mind. Distrust and terror would usurp the imagination, and no individual security be experienced; and it was, perhaps, from a fear of these consequences taking place, that the children of Israel (who were disposed to be revengeful and hard-hearted,) were forbidden by the *All-Wise Dispensation* to feed upon blood* of any sort:—

"Moreover ye shall eat no manner of blood, whether it be of fowl or of beast, in any of your dwellings."

Sept. 8, 1817. PHILOS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.
SIR,

HALF a century hence, it will be interesting to read in your Magazine the peculiar diagnostics of the atmospheric state in the remarkable year 1817. In the alpine district of Strathspey, a water-spout fell at Tinlarg, in the end of June, over a hill which sends several tributary streams to the river Dulnan; and, at a place called Mueruch, might be seen the Dulnan swelled over its banks, and, at a short distance to the west, reduced by long drought to a narrow brook. In Badenooh, several rivulets became so shallow in the month of September, that great quantities of large and small trout were gathered by the poor. Such an occurrence had not taken place for forty years. In the parish of Kirkmichael, in the end of October, a whirlwind carried

* It may be said, that the feeding upon human blood could not be attended in its moral consequences with worse effects than upon any other animal substance; but it has been supposed that, blood being the chief support of life, the admitting it as an article of diet, would be apt to render the minds of those naturally prone to hard-heartedness more susceptible of bad impressions: if this, however, was the reason why the Israelites were forbidden its use, the prohibition is but little attended to at present.

many shocks of corn from a low field, completely transporting the bundles over a wooded hill, a hundred and fifty feet in height; and, on the same night, many shocks of corn were swept from a field in the parish of Ringussie, carried across the Spey, and left upon a moor a mile and half distant. A gentleman, going to visit a friend, was astonished to see the barren land covered with grain; but, when he reached the river, and saw the sheaves floating, he painfully accounted for the strange phenomena. A field at R. produced several stalks of double-eared oats; at A. a stalk of barley had two ears; and at I. several stalks matured three ears. Add to these particulars, that, on the 28th of November, our mountains had less snow than on the 20th of June.

If all your correspondents would inform you of any remarkable variations in the weather, the communication would probably be acceptable to future times.

B. G.

For the Monthly Magazine.
L'APE ITALIANA.

No. IV.

Dov' ape susurrando
Nei mattutini albori
Vola suggendo i rugiadosi umori.
Guarini.

Where the bee at early dawn
Murmuring sips the dews of morn.

DANTE.

THREE are certain periods in the history of every country that has arrived at a high degree of civilization, at which literature and the arts have flourished with peculiar vigour, which genius has adorned with her brightest splendours, and rendered illustrious to all succeeding ages. Such to Italy were the fourteenth and sixteenth centuries. In the first of these distinguished æras, Dante, Petrarch, and Boccaccio, rise like three mighty columns, the earliest and noblest monuments of reviving taste and learning.

Dante was born at Florence, in the year 1265, of the noble family of the Alighieri. Unfortunate in love, and unsuccessful in ambition, his whole life was beclouded by adversity and disappointment. Beatrice Portinari, the object of his earliest attachment, was torn from him by death at the age of twenty-five, and the acrimonious temper of Gemma Donati, whom he afterwards married, only served to embitter his regret for her loss. Engaged by his family connexions in the political contests which agitated his country, he was expelled from it by the victorious party in 1302, and passed the remainder of his

life in melancholy exile, at the courts of the petty princes of Italy, sharing the usual fate of superior genius in the dislike, or disregard, of those who were incapable of appreciating him. He died at Ravenna, in 1321, at the court of Guido di Polenta, the sovereign of that city.

This brief outline of his history will account for, and excuse the gloomy and sarcastic spirit apparent in his poetry, which, though softened occasionally, by a tender and affecting melancholy, never brightens into the radiance of cheerfulness and joy. The scenes of the invisible world, divided, according to the Catholic faith, into the three regions of hell, purgatory, and paradise, are the subject of his great work, the *Divina Commedia*; and the theme was congenial to his Muse. In the awful exhibition of Divine vengeance, all the power of his genius is displayed; but, with Milton, he has failed in the attempt to give interest to the scenes of penitence, and of celestial bliss: and the *Purgatorio*, and *Paradiso*, like the *Paradise Regained*, though containing passages of great beauty, cannot be read with interest or pleasure. The general plan of this extraordinary production is as follows:—

The poet supposes, that, at the close of the century, in Easter-week, of the year 1300, he was lost in a desert near Jerusalem, infested by beasts of strange and ferocious aspect. As he is flying from one of these, he is met by the shade of Virgil, who informs him, that the only passage out of the wilderness, lies through the shades below, whither he has a divine commission to conduct him; thus, allegorically intimating, that the contemplation of the invisible world is the only means of escape from the fury of the passions. Encouraged by the assurance of celestial protection, Dante proceeds with his friendly guide on the awful expedition, and arrives at the portal of hell, over which he reads, in dark characters, this appalling inscription;

"Through me the entrance lies to realms of woe!"

"Through me the entrance lies to endless pain!"

"Through me the entrance lies to gulphs below,"

*"Where, lost to hope and heaven, the guilty weep in rain!"**

* The words are thus repeated in the original—

Per me si va nella città dolente

Per me si va nell'eterno dolore

Per me si va tra la perduta gente; &c.

Inferno, canto 3, v. 1. et seq.

Almighty

*Almighty justice, wisdom, power, and love,
Ere Time began, my firm foundations laid;
Nor shall they fail when Time shall cease to
move,
And all but things eternal pass away and
fade.*

O ye who enter here no longer hope retain!"

Confiding, however, in their divine warrant, the two poets pass the tremendous barrier, and enter the infernal shade. "But here, says Dante, such a dismal sound of sighs and groans, and loud lamentations, met my ear, that the tears started into my eyes. Strange voices, horrid dialects, exclamations of grief, and bursts of rage, dull moans and piercing shrieks, with wringing of hands, mingled in dire confusion, circulated in dismal murmurs through the starless air, like sand whirled by the wind." These mournful sounds arose from an ignoble multitude, who had lived in the world, at once without guilt and without virtue. Their punishment was of the same negative kind as their life had been, and they suffered no other torments than those inflicted by conscience. "Heaven, (says Virgil,) hath rejected them, lest its beauty should be tarnished by them; and hell is forbidden to receive them, lest the guilty should derive some glory from them. Disdained alike by justice and by mercy, the earth retains no memorial of them. Let us not waste our attention upon them, but behold, and pass on."

Having traversed this inglorious crowd, the poets reach the mournful shores of Acheron; where, pursued by divine justice, the guilty assemble from all nations of the earth, in rapid succession, like the falling leaves of autumn. Charon, as in the fables of antiquity, is employed in transporting them to the opposite side; and Dante and his conductor are by him conveyed to the precincts of the infernal abyss, which is represented as a sort of vast funnel, divided into seven concentric circles, or regions, placed one below the other; the inflictions increasing in severity as they descend.

They first arrive at the abodes of the sages and philosophers of the heathen world, whom the Roman church condemns to eternal punishment, because they died without baptism. Their tears and lamentations were not occasioned by any positive suffering, but by their everlasting regret of the blessedness they had lost. "Their situation, (says M. Sismondi,) resembles the pale elysium of the poets: it is a faint image of life, in which regret supplies the place of hope."

After the heroes of antiquity, the next they meet with in their descent, are those whom love has rendered criminal. "This region is deprived of all light; it roars like the troubled sea, vexed by contending winds. An infernal hurricane incessantly whirls round the spirits, as flights of small birds are driven before the tempest." Among the number of these unfortunates, Dante finds Francesca, the daughter of his patron Guido di Polenta, who, married to Lancelot Malatesti, was detected in criminal intercourse with her brother-in-law, and killed by her husband. "The reputation of this episode, (remarks the elegant writer before quoted,) has passed into every language, but no translation can convey the charm and perfect harmony of the original." To those who wish to know more of this affecting story, we recommend the perusal of Mr. Leigh Hunt's 'Tale of Rimini,' of which it is the subject.

In the third circle, they witness the chastisement of the gluttonous and intemperate; who, stretched on putrid mire, are eternally exposed to a freezing shower. One of Dante's fellow-countrymen, who is among them, is permitted for a few moments to rise and converse with him on the state of Florence. But the interval of grace soon expires, and he falls again into his former state of gelid rigidity. The epiphonema which the poet pronounces over him is, in the original, truly striking,

"Then said my guide,—He falls, to rise
no more,
Till the archangel's trumpet loud shall
sound;
When each shall wear his mortal dress
once more,
To hear what in his ears for ever shall
resound."*

In the fourth circle are placed the avaricious and the prodigal, who are punished together, and mutually reproach and torment each other. To these succeed the choleric, immersed in a horrible quagmire; in which miserable situation, Dante finds Filippo Argenti, another Florentine,—for the poet has not neglected the opportunity for satire, which his expedition affords him. Proceeding onwards, they arrive at the infernal metropolis, surrounded by the black marshes of the Styx, and guarded by demons and furies. These grim mon-

* E'l duca disse a me: Pù non si desta
Di qua dal suon dell' angelica tromba; &c.
Inferno, canto 6. v. 94 et seq.

sters refuse them admittance, and Virgil is obliged to invoke celestial aid. The approach of the angel who is sent to enforce the divine mandate is thus described:

"Sudden there rushed across the turbid wave,
An awful sound, which made the dark shores quake,
As when some storm in summer's heats doth rave,
And through the echoing woods its furious course doth take."
"The shepherds fly, the beasts are struck with fear,
The branches crash, the leaves are scattered round
Th' impetuous blast holds on its proud career,
And, wrapt in dusty clouds, sweeps o'er the smoking ground."*

The gloomy portals fly open at the relentless touch of the seraph's wand; who, after a severe and haughty rebuke to his fallen brethren, again takes wing, without deigning to notice Dante or his companion: like one, says the poet, whose thoughts are intent on other subjects.

They now enter the dread enclosure, and find themselves in a horrible cemetery of fiery sepulchres,—the mansions appointed for the sowers of heresy and discord. "They glowed, (says the narrator,) like iron just taken from the furnace; they were partly open: dismal cries proceeded from them; and, as I passed near one of them, I was thus accosted: "O Tuscan, who art permitted living to traverse this city of fire, stay thy steps a moment; thy graceful accents declare thee to be a native of that noble country, to which I have perhaps occasioned too many troubles." The man who thus speaks, says the eloquent historian of the Italian Republics, the man who thus speaks from amidst the flames, is Farinata degli Uberti, the leader of the Ghibeline party in Florence, the conqueror of the Guelphs at the battle of the Arbia, and the saviour of his country, which the Gibelins would have sacrificed to their own security. Farinata is one of those great characters, to which we can find a parallel only in antiquity, or in the middle ages. Master of events and of men, he appears superior even to destiny, and the torments of hell are unable to disturb his haughty indifference. He is admirably painted in the

discourse which Dante has attributed to him; his whole interest is still concentrated in his country, and in his party; and the exile of the Gibelins gives him more pain than the fiery bed on which he is stretched.

"Descending into the seventh circle, Dante beholds a vast ditch filled with blood, in which the tyrants and homicides are immersed. Centaurs, armed with darts, are stationed on the banks, and oblige the wretches who would raise their heads above the gore, quickly to replunge them in it. Farther on, the suicides are changed into thorny trunks, retaining nothing human, except the faculty of speech and of suffering. They are deprived of all power of action, for having once perverted it to their own destruction. On a plain of burning sand, incessantly exposed to a shower of fire, Dante meets with men, who, notwithstanding the degrading vices of which they are suffering the penalty; were, in other respects, worthy of his affection or esteem:—Brunetto Latino, who had been his preceptor in poetry and eloquence; Guido Guerra, Jacopo Rusticucci, and Tegghiaio Aldobrandini, the most virtuous and disinterested of the Florentine republicans of the preceding generation. "Could I have preserved myself from the fire, (says Dante,) I would have cast myself at their feet, and Virgil would doubtless have permitted me to do so. I was born in the same country with you, cried I, your reveréd names are familiar to my ear, and engraven on my heart." He afterwards gives them intelligence concerning Florence; and the principal solicitude of the unfortunate men, who are thus suffering everlasting torments, is still for the prosperity of their native city.

"We shall not any longer follow the poet from circle to circle, and from abyss to abyss. To render supportable the exhibition of such hideous objects, requires all the magic of his style and versification; it requires that power of description, which places the new world he has created, before the eyes of his readers; and that personal interest in his characters, which we feel, when the poet, anticipating the divine justice, exhibits to his countrymen the very men whose vices they have witnessed, or by whose crimes they have suffered, distributed in the different regions of hell, recognizing their fellow citizen, and forgetting for a moment their tortures in the recollection of their country.

"As the journey of Dante is not an action,

* E già venia su per le torbid' onde
Un fracasso d'un suon pien di spa-
vento; &c.

action, as it is not sustained by any passion or enthusiasm, we feel no very lively solicitude about the hero; if, indeed, he can be said to be the hero of his poem, and not rather the spectator of objects which his imagination has brought together. The work, however, is not wholly devoid of romantic interest; we behold the poet advancing without guard, amidst the demons and the damned. Though the divine commands have opened the gates of hell to him, and though Virgil is the bearer of the celestial mandate, the deep malice of the devils frequently resists the decrees of fate. They sometimes furiously shut the infernal gates before him; and, at others, rush upon him to tear him in pieces; they seek to deceive him, and to bewilder him in the infernal labyrinth: we lend ourselves to his fiction sufficiently to be affected by the continual danger to which he is exposed. The power of his descriptions also, added to the profound horror of the objects depicted, often creates a strong emotion. Thus, in the twenty-fifth canto, we shudder at the frightful punishment of the robbers. The bottom of the valley in which these terrified wretches are wandering, is full of horrible serpents: one of these monsters, before Dante's eyes, seizes on Angelo Brunelleschi, envelops his whole body in its dreadful folds, and sheds its poison on his cheeks. Soon, the two beings are confounded in one, their colours fade, their limbs lose their form; and, when they again separate, Brunelleschi is become the serpent, and Cianfa, who had wounded him, has recovered his human form. A moment afterwards, another serpent wounds Buoso degli Abatti in the breast: he then falls to the ground at his feet. Buoso fixes his eyes upon him, and is deprived of the power of speech; he yawns, as if sleep or fever had destroyed his strength; he looks on the serpent, and the serpent on him: a thick smoke issues from the wound of the one, and from the jaws of the other; these smokes meet, and presently the two natures are changed; arms shoot from the body of the serpent, those of the man contract, and disappear under a scale. The one rises, the other falls prostrate; and the sinners, who have thus exchanged their torments, separate with mutual maledictions.*

"The general conception of the un-

* It is impossible, within the limits of an article like the present, to do more than mention a few of the most striking

known world, which Dante has unveiled, is in itself grand and sublime. The empire of the dead, as described by the ancient poets, is confused, and almost incomprehensible; that of Dante presents itself with an order, a grandeur, a regularity, which strike the imagination, and render it impossible to conceive of it otherwise. The interior of the earth is occupied by a horrible gulph, hollowed like an immense funnel, the sides of which, instead of being smooth, are formed into terraces; it terminates at the centre of the earth, where Lucifer is placed. This terrible emperor of the realms of woe, plunged to the middle in a frozen ocean, over which he waves six gigantic wings, inflicts on the damned, the vengeance of the Deity, of whom he is at once the minister and the victim. In like manner, the whole crew of the spirits of darkness, who joined him in his rebellion against the Most High, are incessantly employed in wreaking their malice upon the guilty, at the same time that they share their torments. A long cavern conducts from the centre of the earth to the light of day, and terminates at the foot of a mountain, placed in the opposite hemisphere, the form of which is the relief of the infernal abyss. It is a vast cone, graduated like the abyss by terraces, which form the separate mansions of the spirits, who are accomplishing the absolution of their venial crimes in purgatory. Angels guard the avenues, and every time that a spirit is permitted to ascend to heaven, the whole mountain resounds with songs of thanksgiving from all its inhabitants. At the summit is placed the terrestrial Paradise; forming, as it were, a communication between earth and heaven, which last is also represented under the form of a third spiral, rising, sphere above sphere, to the throne of the Most High.

"The *Purgatory* is, in many respects, a fainter image of hell, since the same crimes are punished there by chastisements of the same nature, but which are only temporary, because the death of the sinner has been preceded by repentance. Dante has, however, introduced much less variety both in the offences and the

scenes; but the story of Count Ugolino and his children, which occupies the first ninety lines of the thirty-third Canto of the Inferno, commencing with the words,

"La bocca sollerò dal fiero pasto," is too celebrated to be passed over without reference. For harrowing description, it is perhaps without a parallel in any language.

punishments.

punishments. After passing a long time with those who are kept without the gate of purgatory for having deferred their conversion, he follows the order of the seven deadly sins. The proud are oppressed by enormous weights; the envious, clothed in hair-cloth, have their eye-lids bound by an iron wire; the choleric are stifled in smoke; the indolent are compelled to run incessantly; the avaricious are prostrated with their faces to the earth; the glutinous suffer the pains of hunger and thirst; and those who have abandoned themselves to incontinence, expiate their guilt in fire. The scene, therefore, is more confined, the action slower; and, as Dante has made the Purgatorio of equal length with the other two parts of his poem, it drags on heavily. Uninteresting discourses, dreams, and visions, fill the cantos, and render the reader impatient to arrive at the end of the mysterious expedition.

"After traversing the seven galleries of purgatory, Dante reaches the terrestrial Paradise, situated on the top of the mountain. He gives a description of it full of gracefulness, but which is too frequently interlarded with scholastic dissertations: here Beatrice, the woman whom he had loved, descends from heaven to meet him; and, at her approach, while he is trembling in her presence, through the power of his former attachment, Virgil, who had been his companion hitherto, quits him. The poem of the Paradiso contains but few descriptions; the painter who has given such terrible pictures of hell, has not attempted to delineate heaven. After ascending from one sphere to another, which the reader quits in the same ignorance as he enters them, the poem terminates in the contemplation of the mysterious union of the persons in the god-head."

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

TWO letters in your interesting Miscellany for May and November last, I have read with avidity, as professing to give the solution of a natural phenomenon in this vicinity, I mean the floating island in Derwent lake; concerning which, I have had the opportunity of hearing many conjectures; but must confess, I have been disappointed in the conclusion.

The polite compliments paid by your learned correspondent Alphabeticus, to

your prior ingenious correspondent Philos, might, I think, with equal propriety be returned to himself; for, had he considered a little longer on the subject, he would probably have accounted for its occasional elevation in a more satisfactory manner, than by the rarefaction of the atmosphere. I know not how far it may agree with your new theory of falling bodies, that the pressure upwards should be greater, as that from above is lessened: but, I think it is not consistent with the old system of gravitation, which generally considers the ascent of bodies to be caused by the descent of some other of greater specific gravity.

On turning over a file of the Carlisle Journal, I find in one, dated September 24th, 1808, an article on this subject, signed John Otley; who, after animadverting upon some theories previously offered, concludes thus: "Perhaps the carburetted hydrogen gas usually found in the bottom of stagnant water, may be produced here in greater quantity than in other parts of the lake, and probably its production may be increased by heat; probably too the upper stratum of earth may not be so firmly attached to its bed; and the surface being closely interwoven with the roots of aquatic plants, prevents the escape of this gas, till the uppermost stratum of earth being charged therewith, is raised from its bed; the water, gaining admission underneath, easily bears it up, so long as the earth contains air enough to make its specific gravity less than that of water; but when, by exposure, the earth becomes discharged of its gas, it gradually sinks to its old bed, to remain till a sufficient quantity is again accumulated."

Now, comparing the above with your recent communications, it may be seen how much (or rather how little) we have gained in knowledge of this subject, in a period of nine years; during which time the phenomenon has appeared twice.

Without hazarding any conjectures of my own, I shall merely add, for the information of such of your readers as are disposed to reason for themselves on this subject, that the stratum of earth forming the island is about six feet in thickness; its surface is formed of an earthy sediment, apparently deposited by the water, and in which the roots of plants, as Quillwort, &c. (common to the bottom of the lakes) vegetate; the rest, or principal part of the mass, consists of decayed vegetables, forming a spongy

spongy kind of peat; but appearing as if the conversion into that earth was not fully perfected. A quantity of air is found diffused through its substance, not collected in a body underneath it, as many from superficial observation have imagined; a portion of which being analysed by a chemical friend of mine, was

found to be a mixture of carburetted hydrogen and azote, with a small portion of carbonic acid gas. The substratum, to the depth of several feet, is a soft clay, which, when dried, is exceeding light and friable.

N. Y.

Keswick; Dec. 1, 1817.

*For the Monthly Magazine.**Meteorological Abstract for the last Twelve Months at Carlisle.*

	THERMOMETER.			BAROMETER.			RAIN.	Days of Rain, Snow, &c.	WIND.			
	High.	Low.	Mean.	High.	Low.	Mean.			W.	E.	S.W.	N.E.
January ..	54	24	40	30.57	28.43	29.697	1.57	15	30	1		
February ..	50	32	41.8	30.61	29.22	29.77	3.20	23	27	1		
March	50	22	40.43	30.45	28.51	29.676	2.13	17	27	4		
April	60	24	48.1	30.74	29.84	30.31	.31	4	3	27		
May	62	39	47	30.37	29.17	29.783	2.71	12	14	17		
June	81	43	57.8	30.33	29.09	29.84	3.06	12	15	15		
July	65	48	56.6	30.11	29.20	29.77	3.64	20	21	10		
August	62	43	55	30.17	29.03	29.677	5.71	25	23	8		
September	75	35	55	30.27	28.87	29.97	1.46	5	20	10		
October ..	54	28	41.3	30.47	28.91	30.04	1.17	10	7	24		
November	57	34	47.33	30.54	29.23	29.865	2.80	22	28	2		
December	50	16	35	30.16	28.57	29.55	2.75	14	18	13		
Annual Mean			47.12	Annual Mean			29.83	30.51	179	233	132	
								Total.	Tot.	Total.	Total.	

*General Remarks on the Weather, &c.
observed at Carlisle during the year
1817.*

January—was most unseasonably mild, the average temperature 40.07 is a very unusual occurrence in the same month in this climate; the only frost experienced was on the 15th and 16th. The 21st, 22nd, and 23d, were very stormy; but the weather was generally fair and pleasant.

February.—The weather continued remarkably mild, but wet, and extremely stormy; we had only five fair and tolerably calm days, the wind during the whole of the remainder of the month was very violent; and, at times, blew dreadful hurricanes, accompanied with thunder and lightning.

March—was unusually moist and gloomy; and, on the whole, very stormy, with showers of snow, hail, rain, and sleet; the surrounding mountains were generally quite covered with snow; the 19th, 20th, and 21st, were severe frost. The wind, since the commencement of the

year, excepting six days, has blown uniformly from the westerly points.

April—was dry and brilliant, with parching northerly winds, and frosty nights. On the 10th, the thermometer was as low as 24°: the difference between mid-day and night temperature this month frequently exceeded 20°.

May—was extremely cold for the season: the thermometer was only once as high as 62°, and once 60°,—namely, on the 7th and 27th; and the average (47°) is 1.1° lower than that of the last month, and the coldest May experienced during the period of this journal (seventeen years). Frequent showers of hail occurred; and the highest mountains were sometimes quite covered with snow.

June.—The weather, during the former half of this month, was cold, wet, and gloomy; and often very stormy. The latter half was extremely warm, and favourable for vegetation: from the 19th till the 28th, the heat was remarkably oppressive, with intervals of thunder.

thunder and refreshing rains. The average temperature of the former period of this month is 52° , and of the latter 64° ,—making an increase of 12° .

July.—The greatest height of the thermometer this month (65°), and the average (56.6°), is low for the season. The quantity of rain, (3.64 inches,) fell in showers,—which, in the latter part of the month, were very heavy. The barometer, excepting on the 23d, was constantly below 30 inches.

August—was an extremely wet month: the quantity of rain, (5.71 inches,) is the greatest that has fallen here in one month since May 1811, when the torrents, which accompanied the destructive thunder-storms at that period, amounted to 6.02 inches. During the present month we only had six fair days; and the weather was, on the whole, unseasonably cold.

September.—The extremely fine weather experienced this month was of most essential benefit to the harvest,—which, at the end of last month, was very unpromising: it was, on the whole, unusually warm for the season. On the 3d, the thermometer was as high as 75° ; and on the 16th and 17th, 70° and 72° . In the evening of the 3d we had some peals of thunder, accompanied with heavy rain: excepting the 26th and 27th,—which were showery, and rather stormy; the whole of the remainder was beautifully serene and pleasant. In the evening of the 19th, soon after twilight, a luminous arch was observed northwards,—the altitude of its centre about 15° , and apparently in the magnetic meridian,—from which active streamers darted towards the zenith: the coruscations were very brilliant for about forty minutes, then gradually disappeared.

October.—The weather continued dry, calm, and exceedingly fine, till near the end of the month, which finished in this district a most abundant harvest. The nights were generally frosty: on the mornings of the 2d, 4th, and 5th, the thermometer was 4° below the freezing point. The four last days of the month were stormy, with heavy showers of hail, rain, and sleet; when the tops of the surrounding mountains were covered with snow.

November—was extremely mild for the season: the average temperature (47.33°) is higher than May, and probably without a parallel in this part of the kingdom. The wind, which was chiefly westerly, was moderate; and the

quantity of rain (2.8 inches,) is small, considering the unseasonable mildness of the weather.

December.—The weather, during the first nine days, was generally mild, with drizzling showers. The 10th and 11th were intense frost: on the morning of the 11th, the thermometer was as low as 19° . It afterwards was mild and showery till the 17th, when, in the night, the wind blew a hurricane from the south-east, accompanied with heavy rain, which continued the greater part of the following day,—when the river Eden overflowed its banks and adjoining low grounds, in the neighbourhood of this city, during thirty-six hours. On the 20th we were again visited with intense frost, which continued till the 27th: on the morning of the 25th, the thermometer was at 16° ; the 27th was very stormy, with heavy showers of sleet,—when all the surrounding mountains were covered with snow. The remaining four days were chiefly moderate frost, with some trifling intervals of thaw and light rain.

W. PITT.

Carlisle; Jan. 2, 1818.

For the Monthly Magazine.

[When Sir Richard Phillips delivered his evidence before the committee of the House of Commons, in the hope of legalizing a system of amicable arrangement between a debtor and his creditors, he was not aware that an Act, founded on the same principle, had been passed in the reign of William the Third, which was subsequently repealed. He remains in his original opinion, that such a law is the ONLY SPECIFIC for all the evils of our debtor and creditor system; and is persuaded, that, if the principle were not adverse to the unhallowed profits of lawyers, expedients would have been found to render it efficacious. The provisions of the statute of William merit preservation, because, in due time, in spite of professional sophistry and influence, the principle must again be recognized. Enable a majority of creditors to arrange with a debtor, after due notices to the whole, and all the mischiefs of bankruptcies, and all the miseries produced on debtor and creditor by insolvency, would disappear.]

An Act for Relief of Creditors, by making compositions with their Debtors, in case two-thirds in number and value do agree.
Anno 8th and 9th William III.

WHEREAS many debtors, disabled by losses and misfortunes to pay their whole debts, are often willing to make what satisfaction they can for the same, so as they may enjoy their liberty, upon

upon reasonable agreements or compositions: but some few creditors insisting on their whole debts, and executors, administrators, guardians, or trustees, being incapacitated to make any composition, such debtors despairing to see an end of their troubles, transport themselves and their effects beyond sea, or consume the same in prisons, or pretended privileged places, to their utter ruin, and become useless to the government, their families, a burden to their relations, or the parishes they live in, and all their creditors lose what may be had for their debts: for remedy whereof, be it enacted, &c. that it shall and may be lawful to and for two-third parts or more, in number and value of all real creditors, their executors, or other persons authorized by them, or any of them, to make such agreements or compositions as they shall think fit and reasonable, with any of their debtors, who, being unable to pay their whole debts, have withdrawn or absconded themselves from their usual places of abode, or are or shall become prisoners for debt before the 17th of November 1696; and that every such agreement or composition being made for the equal benefit of all the creditors, in proportion to their respective debts, and subscribed and sealed by the aforesaid two-third parts or more in value, without any secret, fraudulent, or collateral agreement, for any greater advantage than is therein expressed, shall be binding to, and conclude all the other creditors, their executors, &c. and all persons authorized by, or claiming under them, or any of them, as fully and effectually to all intents and purposes, as if all and every of them had actually made and subscribed such agreement or composition. And no executor, &c. shall be chargeable or accountable for more than what he or she shall receive thereby.

And for preventing frauds in any such agreement or composition, be it further enacted, &c. that all or any of the persons by whom the same shall be subscribed and sealed, shall, if required, in writing, before two credible witnesses, by any one or more of the creditors, their executors, &c. within twenty days after such request made, make oath in writing before a master in chancery, upon what account or consideration the debt or debts by him or her claimed from the debtor became due, to the best of his or her knowledge, and that neither he or she, or any other person or persons, by or with his or her direction, privity or consent, have or hath directly or indirectly, received or been allowed, or agreed to receive, or be allowed any greater advantage, gratuity, or reward, for or in consideration of the said debt or debts, or for subscribing and sealing such agreement or composition than is comprised and expressed therein, which oath

shall be filed within twenty days after in the Court of Chancery, &c. And, if any person shall, upon such oath, wilfully swear him or herself, they shall be liable to be indicted and punished for perjury.

And be it further enacted, &c. that, if any person by whom any such agreement or composition shall be subscribed and sealed, shall refuse to make such oath within the time above limited, or after having made the same, it shall appear that he or she hath wittingly or fraudulently claimed any other or greater debt or debts than is or are justly due and owing from the debtor, or hath received, &c. or agreed to receive, &c. any greater advantage, &c. for or in consideration of the said debt or debts, or for subscribing and sealing such agreement or composition than is comprised and expressed therein; then, and in every such case, his or her subscription to such agreement or composition shall be void, and of no effect, and shall also forfeit the sum of 100l. besides treble the value of what he or she shall so fraudulently claim or receive, or agree to receive, &c. to be recovered with full costs of suit, by such of the creditors only that will sue for the same, by action of debt, &c. And all the money so recovered (the costs and charges of recovery excepted,) shall be equally divided and distributed to and among all the creditors who contributed to carry on the suit, in proportion to their respective debts.

And be it further enacted, &c. that, if any debtor with whom any agreement or composition shall be made by virtue of this act, shall actually be in prison, or a prisoner at the time of making thereof, or shall afterwards be arrested or taken in execution and detained, and detained in prison at the suit or suits of any one or more of his or her creditors, their executors, &c. or any persons authorized by or claiming under them, contrary to the true intent and meaning of such agreement or composition, then it shall be lawful for the lord chancellor, lord keeper, lords commissioners for the custody of the great seal, or master of the rolls, or any of the judges of the King's Bench, or Common Pleas, or barons of the Exchequer, (who are hereby severally required upon motion or petition, at the election of such debtor,) to summon the person or persons at whose suit the debtor is so detained; and also the keeper of the gaol, to bring such debtor before him or them; and, upon such debtor's producing his or her agreement, or composition, with a schedule annexed of all the debts owing by him or her, upon oath to the best of his or her knowledge, whereby the two-third parts or more, in number and value, intended by this Act, may appear; and that he or she is in prison, or a prisoner, for no other cause than for such debt or debts, as was by

[Feb. 1,

him or her owing at the time of the aforesaid agreement or composition, the said lord chancellor, &c. shall thereupon (in the presence of such person or persons, at whose suit or suits any such debtor shall be so detained or arrested, in case such person or persons shall then appear, or in his, her, or their absence, in case he, she, or they being awfully summoned and oath thereof duly made, shall neglect or refuse to appear,) make an order for the discharge of such debtor out of custody or prison, and for the person or persons at whose suit or suits he or she is detained or arrested to pay the costs and charges occasioned by such detaining or arrest. And, in case the keeper of the gaol shall neglect or refuse to attend upon such summons, or shall not forthwith obey such order, and discharge the prisoner, he shall forfeit for every day he shall so neglect, or refuse to attend upon such summons or obey such order, the sum of five pounds, to be paid to the debtor so ordered to be discharged, &c.

* * By a successful manœuvre of the lawyers, this excellent statute was repealed in the following sessions. The checks against fraud were said to be insufficient; and therefore, said these interested logicians, the principle itself sought to be abandoned!

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

M R. GODWIN, in his entertaining and instructive work on the times of Milton, describes Charles the Second, at his restoration, travelling to London in a coach, with the Duke of Buckingham sitting "in the boot;" and is doubtful what part of the vehicle this was, which certainly conveys to us a most ludicrous association.

The solution of this riddle may be found in the "Tales of my Landlord:"—"The insides were their Graces in person; two maids of honour; two children; a chaplain, stuffed into a sort of lateral recess, formed by a projection at the door of the vehicle, and called, from its appearance, *the boot*."—Vol. 2, p. 27.

BOOK-WORM.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE translated the following article from the *Welsh Triads*, presuming that you will permit its insertion, as affording a curious specimen of antiquated rules of politeness; and you probably may be somewhat surprised at finding any thing in the style of a Chesterfield, as having existed in old times

among the rude mountaineers of Wales. But, whatever comparison with the modern maxims of polite behaviour these triads may stand in, they present to our observation an important picture of the social habits of the ancient Britons; which, by being preserved in the Monthly Magazine, will become useful matter of record for the future illustration of our history.

I thought it might be presuming too much on the forbearance of yourself and your readers, or I should have gratified my own wish, by having the originals printed along with the translation, in order, by such examples, to extend the information of our possessing such various literary compositions, in a language that is neglected, and nearly unknown to the world.

Dec. 1, 1817.

MEIRION.

Triads of Civilized Life; translated from the Original, in the Welsh Archæology, vol. iii. p. 278.

1. The three pillars of civility:—a respectful greeting, agreeably to manners and customs; an affectionate and welcome reception; and a polite demeanor, pleasing to the object of respect.

2. These three are the soul of civility:—respect, generosity, and pleasure.

3. The three indispensables of civility:—we come, protection, and genuine politeness.

4. The three charms of civility:—vocal song, instrumental song, and information as to wisdom and amusement.

5. The three graces of civility:—wisdom, knowledge, and kindness.

6. The three greetings of civility:—compliment, inquiry as to the state and welfare of the person and his family, and an offer of entertainment.

7. The three salutations on meeting that are due, agreeably to civility:—those are, "be the blessing of God upon you," or, "on your work and occupation;" whatever time it may be of the day, "be it good to you;" and, "may God be with you."

8. The three salutations at parting:—"God be with you;" the day, according to its period, "be it good to you;" and, "fare you well."

9. The three primary gifts of civility:—food, protection, and information.

10. The three universalities of lodging, agreeably to civility:—food, a bed, and a harp.

11. Three sorts of travellers, who should be variously accompanied, according

cording to the modes and forms of civility, and the dignified usage of the nation of the *Cymry*: behind such as may be better acquainted with the way; before such as may be unacquainted with the way; and to give the right-hand side to such as may travel in company, as also to such as may be met on the way, and politely greeting in passing.

12. Three genteel usages that appertain to civility:—a mutually joining in song, a mutual consultation, and mutual conversation.

13. Three things, agreeably to civility, which ought not to be enquired after of such as shall be lodged:—from whence he came, his wordly concerns, and his journey.

14. The three claims of civility, and that from the last invitation, by such as shall lodge a guest:—three days' protection, maintenance, and kindness.

15. The three superadditions of civility:—dainties, mirth, and presents.

16. The three gains of civility:—love, and honor, and protection, when there may be need.

17. The three superadditional rewards of civility:—the favour of God, the favour of man, and the satisfaction of the heart and conscience of him who puts it in practice.

18. The three influences of civility:—love, gaiety, and generosity.

19. The three objects of civility:—the stranger, the pre-eminent, and the strayed from his way.

20. The three claimants of civility:—the poor, the feeble, and the female.

21. The three leading ones to demand civility:—the afflicted, the female, and the stranger.

22. The three that take the lead of the leading ones, as to civility:—the feeblest, the poorest, and the one whose language is not known.

23. The three primary dispositions of civility:—lodging, fidelity, and charity.

24. The three interrogators allowed by civility:—a chief, a female, and a fellow stranger.

25. The three privileged ones of civility:—a learned man, a religious man, and a child.

26. The three demands for the sake of which, with civility, cannot be refused:—for the sake of God and his peace, for the sake of him who demands, and for the sake of what may be possible by accident and chance.

27. Three persons towards whom civility is due, under the privilege of politeness:—a gentleman, out of respect

and honor to him; a female, as meriting kindness and protection; and a child, as meriting protection and instruction.

28. The three privileges of nobility, originating from the civil institution of the nation of the *Cymry*:—the privilege of primogeniture, of learning and sciences, and of praiseworthy achievements for the country and nation.

29. The three treasons against civility:—to accuse the person taken in to be lodged; to divulge his secret; and to break the three days' protection, which protection shall be from the time when he is received to the end of three days, and thence to the end of sixty hours from the time of saying, "God prosper you," or, "God be with you," or, "may God increase his grace towards you."

30. The three common privileges of civility:—the protection of God and his peace, natural compassion, and the urbanity derived from the dignity of the nation of the *Cymry*.

31. The three peculiar privileges of civility:—kindness from affection, such as exists towards a female; instruction, as towards a child, and any other that is ignorant; and a propriety of respect, as is due to an ingenious and splendid act,—as of a warrior who shall achieve an exploit, and the wise and skilful in improving sciences.

32. The three things, agreeably to civility, which ought to take place towards guests:—a kind-hearted reception, a ready supplying of wants, and friendly conversation.

33. Three things appertain to guests on taking their departure:—satisfied as to victuals and drink, directed as to their journey, and an increase of respect and good will.

34. The three whom a man ought to introduce at meat and in society with his guests:—his wife, his eldest son, and his eldest daughter, or such of those as may be, and he himself superintending.

35. The three usages first observed where guests resort:—water for washing the feet, a salutation of welcome by the heads of the family, and a chair at the fire-side.

36. The three things next to those:—his arms returned to the guest, a refreshment of meat and drink, and his bed shown to him, so that he may take the requisite bodily repose.

37. The three things mutually becoming in a host and a guest:—the being affable, the being silent, and the being unsuspicuous.

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38. The three protections of hospitality :—the protection of God and his peace, the protection of justice and charity, and the protection of the laws of politeness and civility of the nation of the Cymry.

39. The three salutations of blessing between a host and a guest :—at entering in, “the blessing of God in the house ;” while in it, for every favour and friendly office, “the blessing of God be to you,” or, “God bless you ;” and, on departing, “come with God’s blessing,” as an invitation for every civility.

40. The three answers of blessing :—“the blessing of God upon you ; the blessing of God in grace to you ;” and, “go and the blessing of God be with you.”

41. The three customary usages of guests :—a salutation under the protection of God and his peace, the putting off their arms, and the giving them into the hand of his host, and the declaring of his necessity and occasion, so that it may be known how to act towards him, and for him.

42. The three things which it is polite for a guest to give where he may come :—his arms, his name, and his origin ; and, where he doth so, he has a right to the three protections of guests, whether he be a native or a stranger.

43. The three primary graces of welcome, agreeably to the rules of civility :—the showing of generous kindness ; the showing of what shall satisfy, with respect to food and rest, so far as there may be occasion ; and the arms returned back into the hand of the owner.

44. The three traits of civility, according to which guests ought to be received :—generous compassion, the established maxims of politeness, and orderly and inoffensive mirth.

45. The three beauties of hospitality and civility :—gentleness, domestic order, and prudent behaviour.

46. The three blemishes of hospitality :—the being over-inquisitive, luxurious, and defamatory.

47. The three dignities of hospitality :—the benignity of customs and manners, agreeably to the dictates of politeness ; praiseworthy and dignified sciences, and correct pronunciation, void of degeneracy, as to the sense and purity of the language of the Cymry and its phraseologies.

48. Three things unseemly and uncivil in a man, of every sort and degree whatever, and wheresoever, and whenever he may be :—these are, slothful-

ness, churlishness, and ignorance with respect to his rank and condition.

49. Three traits that are unhandsome, uncivil, and unpolite :—a habit of swearing, a habit of lying, and malicious slander.

50. The three uncivilities, that a demon is not worse than he who commits them :—the divulging of secrecy ; unpoliteness towards one who gives lodging and entertainment agreeably to the rules of liberality and benevolence ; and ingratitude, where it may be required from him a return of hospitality.

51. The three unpolite acts which entirely repress civility :—the being rude towards a female, the being rude towards one eminently wise and learned, and the being rude towards a man devoted to religion and piety.

52. The three primary objects of honour, in every salutation of politeness and civility :—a female, a man devoted to learning and science, and a man exercising the privilege and authority of a country.

53. There are three sorts of men exercising the privilege and authority of a country and civil society :—men attached to government, as are the sovereign of the commonwealth and his orderly and invested men of office ; men orderly devoted to religion and piety ; and teachers of civil arts and sciences, where they are invested with privilege and office ; so that without these there can be no civilization in a country or nation.

54. Three things disrespectful and disgraceful in a householder, to be seen by day-light and his chimney smoaking :—a barking dog in the court-yard, thorns on his stile, or his gate shut, and a salutation at his door unanswered.

55. Three things unseemly in one who receives hospitality :—a telling of lies, an obscene expression, and a criminating or accusing of another, when not required by any person, nor by orderly cause and impelling necessity.

56. Three things, that render every man offensive in civil society, and will destroy him in the end :—craft, wrath, and greediness as to meat and drink.

57. Three unseemly habits at meal time :—excess of talking, affectation, and the praising or condemning of the meat, which ought to be received as God may send it.

58. Three most becoming qualities in a guest and a host :—cleanliness of person and dress, cleanliness of discourse, and cleanliness of manners and habit ;

since there cannot be civility and politeness without these qualities.

59. Three things that no one ought to accept payment for, from a stranger, or a person on his journey, who may ask for them:—milk, salt, and bread; but for other saleable things it is not uncivil to accept payment, where they are solicited for pay.

60. Three things that ought to be had freely, without pay or reward, by every man who goes on his journey:—water, fire, and shelter from the storm.

61. Three charity gifts that are due to every stranger, and necessitous person:—food, protection, and direction.

62. Three devilish and uncivil characteristics in a person:—tyranny, envy, and pride.

63. Three things from civility ought to be politely thanked for:—invitation, benefit, and present.

64. Three things that are due towards guests, as a token of respect:—to go and receive them kindly at a distance, where their coming shall be known; to welcome them complacently and honourably with all cheerfulness and generosity while they tarry; and obligingly and condescendingly to send them on their way when they depart.

And thus conclude the Triads of civilized society: and these were extracted from the book of the old Sir Edward Stradling, of St. Donat's Castle, by me Thomas ab Ivan, of Tre Bryn. 1685.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the valuable communication of N. Bartley, from Cathay, he speaks in high praise of potato-flour, and says, “that he has a sample of some twelve years old, which is good, although negligently kept.” He will much oblige me, if he will say in what manner he prepares this flour, and give any other particulars respecting it which he may think useful. Could he also add (for the benefit of many of your readers,) the results of the thirteen successive harvests of wheat, after potato crops, as practised by Jethro Tull?

In reply to S. Thompson, with respect to the singular appearance which he mentions to have taken place on his grains after brewing, I think the following may help to solve the riddle.—I understand it has been for some few years past the practice of the retail maltsters to mix “barley in its natural state” with their malt; by which means they

can sell it cheaper, as they avoid all the duty which otherwise would be payable on the barley so mixed with the malt. This shews whence the vegetative principle comes; but what should call it forth during the short period of brewing seems difficult to comprehend.

I have no pretensions to the title of antiquary, but offer to I. S. A. the following observations, which occurred to me as I read his question respecting Graveship. He instances the village of Osset. Osset is plainly derived, I think, from *os*, a bone; and called Osset, probably, from containing the bone or bones of some saint: the tribute, therefore, now paid annually, arose from the gifts originally to this saint. Dewsbury, being within this Graveship, receives the money still paid by custom, though the origin of such custom be lost. Whether this be really the case I know not, to me it has the air of probability at least.

Amidst the many hints thrown out respecting the Poor-laws, I have not met with the following idea, which I think would be the means of saving an immense expence in law, travelling, &c. and render the question of settlement comparatively easy. My plan is simply this,—let the birthplace of every person be his parish for life. It may be objected, that persons generally do not apply for relief till they are old, and then it may be difficult to ascertain their parish: this may sometimes occur, but it would be but rarely; few persons can be found who are ignorant of the place of their birth; besides, if this plan were adopted and made public, it would be carefully attended to in future, and the minister would carefully register all whom he baptized; and, a copy of such register being given (which by an Act of Parliament might be made obligatory on him to do,) to the parents of such children, it would be carefully put up in the chest, as a defence against want. What endless law-suits would be prevented by this, and how many temptations to prevarication and falsehood would be done away with. Nature points this out: where so just and equitable for a man to draw his support from as the place of his nativity? who ought to help to maintain an indigent brother so much as members of the same hamlet, town, or city? In a few years this would produce an increase of brotherly love; the boy whom we had seen in the vigour of youth going forth to seek his fortune in life, would

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be respected in old age if he needed relief; and that relief would be cheerfully given him, which would be sparingly, if not grudgingly, afforded to one who had been only a year in the place, and thereby made himself the object of the required bounty.

R. C.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS the subject of Stock Debentures has for some time been under discussion in several of the public prints; and, as it is intended to be introduced to the consideration of the Legislature at the approaching session; it may not, perhaps, be unacceptable to your numerous readers, to lay before them a short abstract of the plan, and of the arguments which have been urged for its adoption.

I propose, that every proprietor of the funded capital shall have the *liberty* of claiming any part of it in transferable debentures of 100*l.* and upwards. These debentures to be retransferable into stock, and the interest when received to be written off the back of each.

Every proprietor would thus possess at all times a security convertible into cash, and the bankers would lend all their floating capital, as they would hold an available property in case of any sudden emergency, and the present necessity of locking up stock for a third of a year (during the preparations for the dividends;) and the long attendance required to transfer stock, would be avoided.

By the present practice, a London banker possessing five hundred thousand stock, can hardly avail himself of the use of it after half-past two, although he is obliged to pay every claim until five o'clock every day. And a banker of Glasgow cannot transfer his stock except he gives his personal attendance in London, or executes a power of attorney, whereby he ceases to have the controul of his own property: the country bankers, by receiving debentures as deposits for the loans they afford, would restore the circulation of private paper, which has been withdrawn; and agriculture, trade, and commerce, would thus be advanced.

Persons of financial experience will fully perceive the beneficial effects that would be produced in the money-market, by the facility the plan would give to the procuring loans on stock at any hour of the day, and in every part of the United

Kingdom. The immense dormant capital, the national debt, will be, *in effect*, changed into a circulating medium; applicable to the purposes of cash; transferrable in every country; and answering the most desirable uses of currency in those places where barter now only exists.

The relief that would be instantly afforded to our colonies, where an article of merchandize sometimes passes through three hands in the course of a day, for want of a circulating medium, will be fully appreciated by those interested in their welfare, and who may often have witnessed this circumstance.

What practical ill effect could be produced by a commercial gentleman, who holds 3300*l.* three per cent. consols, changing them into three one thousand, and three one hundred stock debentures; and thereby possessing the means, at any moment, of raising money, by sale or loan, in *every part of the United Kingdom.*

It is obvious, that the funded debt of this country has arisen to its present enormous amount by the succession of loans; and, upon examination, it will be found, that the plan proposes a new basis of public credit: thus, a loan to the government is,—a *part* of the individuals lend to the *whole* of the individuals. The loan itself, neither increases nor diminishes the riches of the country; but it occasions a destruction of capital to the amount borrowed, as the *uses* of that capital are thereby annihilated. But, by giving the stockholder the permissive faculty of holding debentures, funded property will be *so far* reproductively consumed, instead of improtractively; that is, the riches of the country would be again restored to productive *employment*.

The funded capital, now above 700 millions, is emphatically pronounced the burthen of the country, claiming annually forty-four millions of taxes! How is it possible, that the proceeds of industry should continue adequate to the increased payments of this amount of interest, when the capital itself is unemployed, and out of circulation?

The bankers of the United Kingdom would possess a security transferrable in every place, and at all times, without the creation of a fictitious capital, and without any compulsory acts to oblige the circulation. Capital can thus be supplied to the extent that may be wanted, without the disadvantage of *forcing* the introduction of paper, but merely giving the power of making it subservient to

the temporary exigency of the kingdom. But it will be, in fact, dissimilar to a paper circulation, as each debenture will represent a certificate of substantial property, for which every acre of land in the United Kingdom stands pledged.

It has been objected, that exchequer-bills are now applied to this purpose. I answer, the constitution forbids any permanent unfunded debt; it would be an infringement on the bank charter, and a much greater innovation than the introduction of debentures; besides, the tenor of an exchequer bill obliges an application at the Exchequer at certain periods, and it is subject to a variation and loss of interest, and to be withdrawn by the government. As to the small amount of India bonds now in circulation, (perhaps only four millions,) they form a very inadequate supply, and are little known.

Debentures would prevail where funded property is hardly known; and such would be the demand for a security *bearing interest*, and yet possessing all the advantages of bank-notes, that the three per cent. consols would soon rise in value to 100*l.* sterling percent. And, as the purchases of the sinking fund would then be useless, the whole of that fund of fourteen millions per annum, and four millions in addition saved by the consequent reduction of the four and five per cents. would be applicable to the service of the year, which eighteen millions per annum is more than the national expenditure.

The stock exchange would obtain an increase of business and great facilities by the use of debentures. They would be a most material assistance to every day's settling of stock, which would resolve itself with the greatest ease by the afternoon's balancing of the bankers' accounts, as Lombard-street would probably possess six millions every evening of debentures. The Bank of England, by their use, would be compensated for the reduction in their discount trade.

The use of debentures is proposed to be optional; and, I conceive, if only a twentieth part of the national debt be brought into circulation by this means, it will effect all the purposes which are required.

It has been asserted, that "capital punishments for forgeries (through the use of debentures,) will be numerous." Forgeries, with respect to bank-notes, only occur in the smaller ones; a tradesman never takes even a twenty-pound note, but from a person of respectability, nor without possessing the means of re-

turning it, if it be a forgery. This will apply more forcibly to debentures, none of which will be of a less amount than 100*l.*; and no person would perpetrate such an act with a certainty of being detected in a few hours; besides, the construction of debentures, by a peculiar invention, will give the means of examination at distant places.

Nor would the landed interest be less benefitted. An agricultural writer represents, that the country bankers have rendered themselves the possessors of most of the title-deeds in the country, and that the landed proprietors are paying at the rate of ten and twelve per cent. interest, in the shape of annuities, for money borrowed upon the security of their estates. From what has been advanced, the landed proprietor must be satisfied, that money *will* be easily procured at three per cent. through the issue of debentures, and *then* the annuitant and mortgagee will comply with a ratio of interest, proportional to the price of corn, as the wisdom of our legislature has provided "the equity of redemption in both instances." The difference in the rate of interest chargeable upon estates, would be applied by the proprietors to the improvement of their land; and activity would thereby prevail in the farming districts, as well as in the manufacturing counties, and the poor-rates will consequently diminish.

An opponent, who signs himself "Amicus," truly understands the effect I have anticipated from my plan; he says, "it is enlisting the physical force of the country in support of the stocks." But this he condemns, and would rather that the national debt be expunged! Believing, sir, that yourself and most of your readers wish faith to be kept with the public creditor," I trust this subject will gain a place in your valuable miscellany:

WILLIAM DUNN.

St. Helen's Place; Dec. 5th, 1817.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A FRIEND writes to me, "The long-disputed question of the quadrature of the circle is at length determined (at least asserted to be); Gruytus, a bookseller at Ruremonde, is about to publish, in three languages (French, Dutch, and Latin), a work, of which the following is the title:—*La Quadrature du Cercle, originelle, complète, et constante, inventée, expliquée, et prouvée, à l'évidence de quatre manières différentes, par J. Wilkenius Remuss.*"

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Give me leave to offer a few remarks upon the squaring of the circle, which may perhaps elicit from others some valuable information. The squaring of the circle, that is, the finding an exact square to any given circle, has generally been ranked with the philosopher's stone and perpetual motion. It is easy enough to shew, that neither of these two can ever be; and the negation of that also probably may be proved,—even if it be allowed, that an angle can mete that, the very criterion of which is, that it has no angle. We know, and we can prove by algebra, as well as mathematical lines, that the square of the line, subtending the right angle of a triangle, is equal to the squares of the other two lines; but, if these two lines are isosceles (the same length), there are no numbers that will prove it. Thus,— $5 \times 5 = 4 \times 4 + 3 \times 3$; but there is no square that is twice another square,—two equal squares will not make any square. But it may be proved, that this cannot be; for the unit's place in every square is either 1, 4, 5, 6, or 9: now, half of these is either a fraction, or 2 or 3 in the units (or, if an 0, the first figure's) place; and 2 or 3 cannot be in the unit's place of any square.

If this statement be not perfectly clear to any one, he may square as many numbers as he please, and he will still find 1, 4, 5, 6, or 9, in the first figure's place. The same rule, I think, holds good in squaring the circle, whatever may be the length of the diameter,—the circumference will be 3 and a surd. According to Archimedes, the D : C :: 7 : 22, which is evidently too large a circumference. Des Cartes argued, that, a right line and a circle being of different natures, there can be no strict proportion between them. Charles V. offered 100,000 crowns to the person who should square the circle. The arithmetical processes are before the learned; and we can all turn to our dictionaries of arts and sciences, of which, I see, Gregory's contains an excellent selection. But, after all, it seems that $\frac{8}{9}$ of the diameter will, as a general rule, answer every purpose for squaring the circle, much quicker and better than taking any part of the circumference by a part of the diameter.

Let it not be forgotten that, after Bonaparte's first success in Italy, he made himself conspicuous at a grand meeting of learned men, by giving them a rule for squaring the circle,—which induced one of them to say to this purpose, "Ci-

tizen general, we came prepared to be astonished at your knowledge of military science; but we little expected to be beaten by you so directly at our own weapons."

As we approach nearer and nearer to a discovery of the longitude; as something may be made to imitate, or as a substitute for, gold,—and so far the philosopher's stone; as motion may be perpetual, as long as the materials last, and the effect of water, heat, wind, or other force of nature or art, continues (so the common people in the country hang up in their gardens a whirligig to frighten away birds, which turns by the wind and to the wind);—in like manner, the supposed square of a circle is but a substitute for what is considered a nonentity; and, therefore, to give an easy and general rule, by which *the square nearest to the contents of any circle may be discovered*, probably is the best way of squaring the circle.

Let it also be added, that the mean difference of the circumference of a circle taken for the four sides of a square, that is, made square, and the square of the diameter is the exact square of the circle.

C. LUCAS.

Devizes.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

EVERY thing relative to natural history is interesting to the curious and inquisitive; and, as your Magazine abounds in general knowledge, I shall, with your permission, insert a few memoranda respecting bees, of which I have seen some account in your pages. I must previously observe, that Mr. Huish's hives are only adapted to an exposed apiary; but, as I am an advocate for the storifying system, I must be understood as preferring boxes in a covered apiary; I also give the preference to keys, boxes, and dividers, to any other; and Mr. Ducouedie's plan of management to any other, for the following reasons:—first, Mr. Huish's great objection to the flat top, arises from its not permitting the mass of vapour to evaporate, so as to prevent its falling on the bees in the centre combs, &c. This may be obviated two ways, either by giving the box an inclination to one side or other, sufficient for that purpose; or, which is better, leaving the passage as wide open in the winter and spring as in summer, which will prevent any inconvenient condensation of vapour taking place. Cold is not injurious to bees,

bees, and the insect tribe are not in motion to molest them, and the mouse cannot enter at the mouth of the box, nor any bird. In the next place, I must observe, that the generality of writers on the treatment of bees, recommend either drowning them, (see Huish's Treatise on Bees, page 232, first edit. ;) or suffocating them, (see Keys' Ancient Bee Master's Farewell, page 220;) and this to cause a quiet union of swarms! Both processes,—not only unnecessary, but unnatural and cruel. To prevent this, take a piece of tin, the square of your box, let it be perforated with holes large enough for the bees to communicate with each other, but not to mix; and, in twenty-four or thirty-six hours, you may withdraw the tin-plate from between the boxes, and the bees of both will unite as one family: the odour of the two boxes being amalgamated by this means. The tin-plate must be made perfectly smooth for this purpose. Thus, the chief objections to Mr. Ducouedie's plan, with Mr. Keys' boxes and dividers, being done away, all the advantages enumerated by Mr. Huish remain in full force, see page 82, where he observes, that it is impossible to obtain the honey from the different compartments without interfering with the brood combs. But this objection is answered at page 83, by saying, "that the first or top story will be found full of wax and honey, without bees and brood;" and here I agree with him, for it is the upper or third box only that is to be taken every year, on this plan. The experiment of the tin perforated plate was made last June, and not a single bee suffered in consequence of this union. I had no swarm from it, but it is now a thriving colony. It is no small convenience to manage bees on this plan, for you are at no time in contact with them, and of course no contest ensues, it requiring no other implements than the dividers used by Keys. No bee-dress is necessary for this operation, not even a pair of gloves.

I come now to the chief purport of this paper, to inform you of a most curious circumstance which happened in October last, namely:—inspecting my boxes, one morning, in the latter end of the month, I perceived the comb on the third bar of the upper or second box, leaning on the fourth comb, having fallen from its weight of honey; the box being very full. This accident entirely prevented the bees going between the

combs as usual; I watched them closely, and, though I could never see them at work through the glass window, I knew from their clustering about the combs something was going on. At the end of a week, the morning being cold, they were concentrated in the interior of the combs; I was truly struck with amazement and delight at the sagacity and ingenuity of these wonderful insects. They had formed two horizontal pillars between the fallen, or rather leaning, comb, at the lower part and the adjoining comb; and had removed at the top as much of the honey and wax of the cells of the leaning comb, and the adjoining, as would permit a bee to pass between the combs. And, in about a week or ten days more, they had overcome every obstacle to a free passage, and left a strong barrier of wax to keep the comb, which they had thus made upright, steady in its place towards the top, and secured it by plastering the spare wax on the glass window; and, when this was finished, they removed the horizontal pillars near the bottom, as of no further use. During this laborious process, the glass window in the box was as warm as I had felt it during any part of the summer, and the bees as active within the box.

Every man who writes for the information of the public deserves thanks for his intention, though he may sometimes express himself incorrectly; this may be the case with Mr. Keys, whom Mr. Huish has so roughly handled. Had Mr. Keys said *colony*, instead of *hive*, he would not have given occasion to Mr. Huish to use so much asperity as he has done, at page 92; for a colony of three stories, which has not swarmed, or, if so, has had the swarm returned, cannot contain much less than three parties of bees; for the truth of which I may appeal to all storifiers without fear of contradiction. I do not think Mr. Huish's Treatise on Bees the less useful, because Messrs. Kirby and Spence have found a flaw in it at page 123, vol. 2, of their work. Such mistakes as these are only the *umbrae malorum, non mala.*

Weston; Dec. 18, 1817. R. W.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE remarks of your correspondent Philos, as to the cause of the effects of the wind of a canon-ball, are valuable, in as much as they furnish a number of facts, which all tend to refute a

very general, and (in my humble conception) a very erroneous opinion, on this interesting subject. I question, however, the correctness of his conclusions, and I think I shall succeed in convincing him, that such effects as those he states cannot, in the nature of things, be produced by the cause he mentions, namely, compressed air, but are produced by the very opposite—either extreme rarefaction or perfect vacuum.

Let us, in the first place, examine the phenomena; we find then, by the facts stated by Philos, that a ball, passing near the stomach, produced instant death; that one, passing by the belly, caused insensibility and tumour; another affected the bladder; one, passing near the head, caused death; and, by the same means, the bones of the scull have been broken, without producing external marks of injury.

It is not at all necessary to call in the aid of electricity to account for these circumstances; nor is it at all necessary to subscribe to the absurd opinion of Dr. Blane, who contrives a way, in his own mind, to make a cannon-ball strike a man's head, fracture his scull, and fly off without doing him an external injury: it is only necessary to consider the subject, without references to the general notion which has so long prevailed, and the difficulties will instantly disappear.

The circumstance which explains, in the most satisfactory way, the matter in question, is vacuum; and so clearly do I perceive this truth, that I cannot believe that I am singular in my opinion, but, on the contrary, am certain that, in this age of philosophical inquiry, the fact must be well known, although not publicly promulgated.

If any person will take the trouble of drawing (rather quickly,) a flat stick through a body of water, he will find, that, immediately in the rear of the stick, the water will be considerably depressed, and that this depression will be regulated by the breadth of the stick and the rapidity of its motion.

Here then we find that the water is forced out of its level, which is in this case supplied by air; but, if a cannon, properly directed, were fired at a body of water, the ball in its earliest progress through that medium would certainly form a vacuum immediately in its rear, but which, of course, would be instantly filled up by the collapsing of the water.

Now, sir, this fact being admitted, and I think it must be admitted, what should prevent the same circumstance taking place in the passage of a ball through the atmosphere? In truth, it does take place, and very naturally produces those effects which have so long appeared so unaccountable.

It is a well-known fact, that a vacuum acts with a pressure equal to that of the atmosphere, namely, fifteen pounds to the square inch: now, the velocity with which a ball is propelled through the air must produce, I think, at least three times its own bulk in vacuo, supposing the diameter of the shot to be five inches, which, multiplied by three, the bulk, and that by the weight of the atmosphere, gives the enormous pressure of 1125lbs., acting in a lateral direction on a space occupying three times the bulk of the ball,—a tenth part of which will, I dare say, be allowed capable of producing all the various effects which have at different times been observed.

I need not remark on the wondrous force with which the atmosphere acts on an exhausted receiver, and how readily its weight crushes vessels from which air has been extracted, and that all animals (nearly) die instantly in vacuo. Can there be a doubt then, that, when an exhausted space is brought nearly in contact with the head or stomach, operating with a power such as I have described it, is not only capable of producing insensibility and death, but of breaking bones, and causing those effects mentioned by your correspondent Philos?

When a ball passes near the head, there is, doubtless, a great rush of the internal air toward the vacuum, and with a pressure capable of breaking the bones of the scull, which, from their formation, are ill calculated to admit of its passage; but, when the effect of breaking the bones does not take place, the concussion on the brain must necessarily produce insensibility.

It will, I think, appear clear enough, that, when a ball passes near the stomach, it would cause a collapsio[n] of the lungs, and a derangement of all the adjacent parts, stopping at once the vital principle; the same effects would take place, under similar circumstances, in other parts of the body; and thus the whole phenomena become perfectly easy of comprehension.

I am of opinion, that, in certain cases, were the usual means of resuscitation used,

used, they would be attended with success. I presume, that inflating the lungs, and depressing the stomach with bleeding, would produce the best effects. The effects of the air-gun and pneumatic piston, mentioned by Philos, are not analogous to the present question: in the one case the air is suddenly dilated, in the

other it is as suddenly compressed. But a cannon-ball passes through a medium which yields on all sides; and, although the velocity of its motion may cause a gust of air, yet not in a degree capable of such effects as attend the near approach of one of these destructive missiles.

G. G.

MEMOIRS AND REMAINS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF THE CHEVALIER MILLIN,

Knight of the Legion of Honor; Keeper of the Medals, Engraved Stones, and Antiques, of the Royal Library; Member of the Institute, in the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres; Member of the principal Academies and Learn'd Societies in Europe; and conductor of the Magazin Encyclopedique.

AUBIN LOUIS MILLIN was born at Paris; his family was originally from Italy, and served the state in the army and the magistracy. His father died in India, in the king's service: one of his brothers was killed in the war in Corsica; the two others were decorated with the cross of St. Louis,—the eldest of whom is still living; the other perished on the revolutionary scaffold.

The love of independence, and a learned leisure, prevented the subject of our memoir from following either of the careers which were open to him: however, yielding to the wishes of his family, he thought on leaving college, and embracing the ecclesiastical profession; but, the idea that he should be bound to give certain attendance, at regular hours, every day to the choir,—the same as a private soldier to the attendance on parade,—soon disgusted him with the church; and, he renounced the idea, to devote himself exclusively to letters, and the charms they procure. His private fortune was sufficiently ample to enable him to devote himself entirely to study, without any other interest than that of following the natural bent of his mind.

On entering the world, young Millin was received with pleasure in the first circles of society, where rank, wit, talent, and beauty, lent each other additional charms: he there became acquainted with men the most distinguished for their learning and their wit, and personages the most celebrated from their rank, or the adventures of their lives. All these charms were not, however, able to seduce young Millin from his first adored mistress—Study. He di-

vided his day into three parts, of which he consecrated two to literature, and the third to what we call the world.

M. Millin pursued his favorite occupations, but without either object or end: he read the classic authors of all nations, without thinking of turning his acquirements to account. He however essayed to translate articles from the languages which were familiar to him; and he collected and published them under the title of, "Melanges de Litterature Etrangere, 6 vols. 12mo. Paris, 1785." About the same time he gave to the public, "A Comparison of the Punic and the Irish Languages," 12mo, 1786, taken from Colonel Vallancey's work.

He had not attained the age of twenty, when he became acquainted with a young man, full of fire and ardour,—Pierre Remy Willemot, the son of the celebrated botanist. Young Willemot cultivated botany with enthusiasm; and he soon inspired his friend with a taste for the science he cherished. M. Millin seized this opportunity of acquiring fresh knowledge; but he resolved to apply it to his ancient studies. Montucla had published a beautiful history of the mathematics; and Bailly, who then enjoyed great celebrity, treated that of astronomy. M. Millin wished to give that of natural history; for, at that period, the subject was new: the works of Schneider, Beckmann, Sprengel, &c., had not appeared. To prepare himself, he attended, with constant assiduity, the courses of lectures at the College of France, and the Museum of Natural History, where he received lessons of Brisson, Darct, Daubenton, Fourcroy, and Desfontaines. He accompanied the delicious botanical excursions of Jussieu, and formed an intimate acquaintance with the most celebrated naturalists. In the progress of his labours, he felt that, to fully accomplish his object, he ought to join, to the study

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of the classics, that of the monuments of antiquity; and he sought, in medals, engraved stones, and bas-reliefs, what related to his plan. He gave a few essays of the great labours on which he was occupied, and for which he had collected immense materials.*

Young Willemot had studied, at Strasbourg, under the celebrated Professor Hermann, to whom he introduced his friend M. Millin, who took a journey to Strasbourg to visit him; and their friendship only terminated with the life of the professor; for whose memory M. Millin has always preserved the tenderest regard. He recommended all his young friends to attach themselves to the system of this great propagator of the Linnean system.

Brisson had published a method of classing birds; Geoffrey had disposed the insects in a systematic order; and the celebrated Jussieu had founded a natural method for vegetables,—though Buffon had communicated to his contemporaries his contempt for systems and methods. The specific names had been adopted, but not the ordinary ones: Dalibord and Barbier Dubourg were the first who dared to bring them into use. M. Millin conceived the project of giving to Linneus, in France, the authority he merited; and he proposed, to the small number of naturalists who followed his doctrine, to form a society,—which was called the "Linnean Society:" it was about the time that Dr. Smith established a similar society in London. It was at first only composed of seven members,—viz. Messieurs Willemot, Bosc, l'Heritier, Auguste Brounonel, Des Fontaines, Alexandre Brongniart, and himself: they laboured with activity, and began to carry into the science of natural history the torch of criticism. This institution gave umbrage to some of the members of the first learned body in France,—who hinted to

* *Dissertation sur le Thos; Journal de Physique, 1789. Mineralogie Homerique, Paris 1790, second edition 1816; M. Rincke gave a translation in German, 1794, and an English translation is ready for the press. Dissertation sur quelques Medailles des villes Grecs, ou on a représenté des objets d'histoire naturelle; Journal de l'Histoire Naturelle, 1792. Observation sur les Manuscrits de Dioscorides qui sont conservés dans la Bibliothèque Nationale; Magazin Encyclopédique, 1796, vol. ii. p. 152.*

the little society, that it might close the doors of the Academy of Sciences against them; and it was accordingly dissolved: but, at the period of the revolution, it was revived; and, that it might not appear to march under foreign banners, it assumed the name of, "the Society of Natural History;" and the most zealous and celebrated naturalists ardently took part in its labours.

M. Millin, faithful to his plan, proposed an annual fête, in honor of Linneus: it consisted of a grand excursion into a wood in the environs of Paris, on the 24th of May, the birth-day of the Swedish naturalist. This fête was continued some years. On the first, M. Millin proposed to place the bust of that great man in the *Garden of Plants*,* and he pronounced an inaugural oration, to shed abroad the veneration he entertained for Linneus; and he soon after translated Mr. Pulteney's work,† to which he added a volume of notes.‡

M. Millin was nominated secretary of the Society of Natural History, as he had been of the Linnean; and he rendered important services to it by his zeal and his activity. This society merited well of science and humanity: it was this society which induced the decree of the Constituent Assembly, for the search of the unfortunate La Perouse,—to which we owe such great labours and important discoveries. It proposed prizes, which the most learned naturalists in Europe anxiously disputed; and, when the succours of public instruction began to cease, it established, in its bosom, gratuitous courses,—which led the way to the true scientific methods of study, and which are become the bases of the system of instruction since so happily followed: Messieurs Pinel, Brongniart, Vintourat, and De la March, professed physiology, vegetable physics, entomology, and helminthology; and M. Millin gave a course on the mammiferae, which he afterwards repeated at the Lyceum: besides, the society published interesting memoirs. The first collection is in folio, and is preceded by

* The bust was placed at the foot of the cedar of Lebanon, and bronzed by Sauvage.

† *A General View of the Writings of Linneus, &c.*

‡ *Revue générale des Ecrits de Linné, avec des notes, et des additions du Traducteur, Paris 1789, 8vo. 2 vols.*

a preliminary

a preliminary discourse by the editor, Millin, on the origin and progress of natural history in France. The second volume is in quarto, and appeared at the period when M. Cuvier replaced M. Millin as secretary, and when his new functions at the Imperial Library compelled him to devote himself to labours of another kind.* The Constituent Assembly having ordered the opening of the cloisters, this decree virtually ordained the destruction of a great number of abbeys, churches, and monasteries. M. Millin felt that the historical monuments they contained were about to be destroyed or mutilated : it was impossible to describe all, but he undertook to give notices on those he was enabled to visit. He made excursions into the departments which surround Paris : he travelled into Normandy and Picardy ; and he published a collection, under the title of, "National Antiquities," 5 vols. folio and quarto, 1790-97 ; containing, descriptions of tombs, inscriptions, statues, painted glass, frescos, &c. taken from the abbeys, chateaus, and other places, become national domains.

When the revolution burst forth, M. Millin was then in the prime of youth : the perusal of the great writers had filled his soul with ardent and elevated ideas. He held no place, he was connected with no party,—his fortune was as independent as his mind : he thirsted for reform. The English constitution, so favourable to individual liberty, appeared to him the most perfect basis for a government. He was connected with the principal members of the Constituent Assembly, and his active mind would not permit him to remain an idle spectator of the struggle between reason and the prejudices of the age. He wrote several things on questions of public interest and political economy ; and he co-operated in a journal with Messieurs Noel, Condorcet, and Rabaut d'Etienne.

Though M. Millin was a warm advo-

* Amongst the other works M. Millin published on natural history, we may cite,—the Translation of Mr. White's Memoir on the Plants of Jamaica ; Letter to M. Remer on Spontaneous Generation ; *Journal de Physique*, 1789 ; Report on the Establishment of a Menagerie or Museum of Natural History, 1790 ; Letter on the Denomination of the new Measures, 1795.

† Letter of a Roman Emperor to one born in Gaul, 1789 ; Letter on the Censorship of Engravings, 1789 ; Letter on the Liberty of the Theatre, 1789.

cate for reform, he was far from wishing the overthrow of the monarchy, and he was firmly attached to his king. When the Constituent Assembly, by retiring, gave up France to the horrible demagogues who usurped authority, he attacked their principles, and became the object of their persecution : his liberty was soon threatened. He travelled, to avoid their fury ; and, to shield himself, even accepted a place in the transport-office : but he was arrested and thrown into prison, where he remained a whole year,* constantly threatened with the guillotine, from which the 9th thermidor rescued him,—at the very moment when he was doomed to suffer.

M. Millin saw depart, for the revolutionary tribunal, 150 of his companions in misfortune,† on the 8th and 9th thermidor ; he was destined to follow them on the 11th,—the 10th being the decade, on which day only* the carnage ceased. But the 9th thermidor put a period to the butchery.

During his long detention, M. Millin never ceased to charm the *ennui* of his captivity by the cultivation of letters : he reperused several Greek and Latin authors. The National Convention proposed prizes for the composition of the best elementary works on different parts of the sciences. There did not, at the time, exist any on natural history : M. Millin seized with ardour the idea of an employment, which would procure him an agreeable amusement, and would, at the same time, be useful to the rising generation. A little while after he had gained his liberty, he had awarded to him the prize he was so ambitious to gain ;‡ and he published his work, which has gone through several editions,—it was entitled, "*Elements de l'Histoire Naturelle.*"||

On leaving his prison, M. Millin found

* *Chronique de Paris*, 1789-1792, in 4to.

† The list of those intended to be sent to the scaffold on the day of the 11th, has been found in the revolutionary archives, and printed at the end of a collection of papers found in Robespierre's house in 1793.

‡ The jury, to whose decision the works were submitted, was composed of—Messieurs De Jussieu, La Marek, Thouin, Halle, Fourcroy, and Desfontaines.

|| We cannot refrain from translating part of the preface of this useful work, compiled under such very remarkable circumstances :—"These elements (says he)

found his fortune destroyed by the decree annihilating the funded property; and, by the emigration of his debtors, all his resources were exhausted. He was offered the situation of *chef de division*, in the Commission of Public Instruction, and he accepted it: he was also placed in the number of those literary men to whom the nation granted encouragements; and he was nominated professor of history in the central schools. He then consecrated himself entirely to the sciences, without however abjuring his first opinions,—which were founded on the principles of universal philanthropy, and the pure love of humanity; and which will always claim, at least, the second place in his heart,—because they always

he) have been composed during a long captivity, in which I languished with so many virtuous and learned men, and of whose fate I was on the eve of partaking. I destined my work to concur for the prize; and the more violent the persecution of men of letters, the more arduous were my efforts; the more numerous the victims, the more tenacity I exhibited in my labours, and the more impatient I was to finish it by the time prescribed. I had then renounced all hope of leaving my prison; of seeing again those of my friends who had escaped from the proscription,—which, indeed, had swept nearly all of them off; and of returning to the old age of an adored mother the cares she had taken of my infancy. But I retained the pride of at least rendering my last moments useful to my country. I thought that the importance of elementary works for education might engage the jury to hasten their decision. I flattered myself with the hope that, perhaps, their judgment would precede that of the bloody decrees of the revolutionary tribunal; and I nourished the idea of being crowned by the former, before I was immolated by the latter: and, when even their tardiness had chased this hope, that of my work being crowed after my death, and inspiring a regret for my fate, still afforded beams of consolation.—At that epoch the members of the jury were nearly all dispersed, without coming to any decision. I resumed my work, to present it to the grand tribunal of public opinion.—I will not terminate this preface, to a work which I composed in the midst of you, without strewing a few flowers on your tomb,—without giving again vent to my tears for your unfortunate end—innocent and generous victims. Roncher, a distinguished scholar, and worthy father of a family. André Che-

appear to him as grand and as amiable as at the period when he devoted himself, with so much ardour, to maintain and disseminate them.

The physical sciences had made an astonishing progress in the first years of the revolution, but ancient literature had been dreadfully neglected: M. Millin wished to bring his fellow citizens back to these delightful and important studies; and, the better to effectuate his plan, he undertook a journal,—the object of which was the same as that of the *Journal des Savans*; but his plan embraced greater variety and extent: this was the *Magazin Encyclopédique*, which he edited for fifteen years,—till the stamp duty on magazines, in 1816, rendered it prudent to suspend its publication.

M. Millin, being well versed in several modern languages, made known, in this work, many foreign works. The principal scholars of France, and foreign countries, felt proud of assisting in this enterprise. M. Millin formed a very extensive literary correspondence; and the literary men of Germany were not slow in acknowledging their gratitude for his services and friendship, in making known their works.

After the death of the illustrious

nier,—thou whose soul was all energy, whose taste was so pure, and whose erudition was so brilliant and so vast. And thou, brave and loyal Biron, whose benefits solace in secret the indigence of thy companions in misfortune; and who preferred going to the scaffold to being the first to bring a just and lawful accusation against the monster who sent thee there,—so mean did denunciation appear to thy great mind. Thou, Trindaine, torn from thy pencil; and, with thy brother, ravished from the cultivation of the liberal arts,—notwithstanding the austere purity of thy manners, and the amiable mildness of thy disposition. Estimable and laborious Darmesson, carried to the tribunal of blood on thy bed,—to which a long illness had confined thee, without hope of recovery,—surrounded by thy books, and all the treasures of oriental literature; who suffered death like Socrates, after having endured pain like Epictetus. How many more could I name, whose remembrance is fixed for ever in my memory. Perhaps these details may be thought foreign to my subject; they are so in fact,—but they are a source of consolation to my mind; and the true friends of the arts, talents, and virtue, will partake of my sentiments, and have already pardoned me.

Abbé

Abbé Barthelemy, in 1794, M. Millin was chosen to succeed him as keeper of the cabinet of Medals of the National Library. He from that time applied himself sedulously to the duties of his new functions, for which he had already prepared himself,—by a study of the monuments, and whatever was connected in ancient literature. He now entirely abandoned the study of natural history; and, that he might not cast his eyes behind him on a science which possessed so many charms for him, he parted with the cabinet he had formed, and sold his beautiful collection of insects to purchase books of antiquities; and he made a present to a friend of his rich *Hortus Siccus*; there was, in fact, nothing wanting to his resolution but a homage to friendship.

His young friend Willemot was led, by his passion for natural history, to undertake a voyage to India,—whither he followed the ambassadors of Tippoo Saib. He experienced the most severe treatment from the English governor of Pondicherry,—who could not conceive that the love of botany could have induced a young Frenchman to leave his country and his family; and suspected that the voyage of this young *savant* concealed some suspicious designs. The ill treatment Willemot received brought on a fever: he only left behind him a small *Flora of the Isle de France*, which M. Millin edited under the title of, “*Herbarium Mauritianum*,” Leipsic 1796,—with a biographical notice,—in which he vents his just indignation against the author of his death; and he cites a curious passage from Linneus, on that of the young traveller Bartsch,—who perished the victim of the injustice of a governor of Surinam.

The first care of M. Millin, in the functions he had to fulfil,—the taste for antiquity being nearly extinguished,—was to give lectures on different branches of the science; and he published small treatises for the use of those who wished to follow them: but, for those who did not, in order to excite even indolence itself, he published them in the form of a dictionary; and he neglected no means to bring back the study of the science to the philosophical principles of Winkelmann and his illustrious successors.

M. Millin had collected, in his national antiquities, a great number of historical monuments: he extended similar researches to those of the Egyptians, the Greeks, and the Romans, which were

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still unknown; which he described in the *Magazin Encyclopédique*, and several important collections. But M. Millin did not pause here: knowing that the south of France was rich in antiquities, he made a tour for the purpose of examining and describing them. This important national work he has given to the world, under the title of, “*Voyage dans le Midi de l'Empire Français*.” And, to prosecute his favourite subject still farther, he travelled through Italy: four volumes of these interesting and important travels have already appeared.

It was during these travels that M. Millin suffered the greatest misfortune that a literary man can suffer. He left behind him a servant, whose misconduct and habits of idleness, joined with other vices, had prevented M. M. from taking him with him: but, as he had served M. Millin (who was a most indulgent master,) for some years, he would not turn him away until he had got a place; and he accordingly permitted him to stay in his house: he likewise allowed him two guineas a month, until he should be placed out. This wretch, in return for such unmerited generosity, set fire to M. Millin's library, which contained about 12,000 volumes, nearly all relative to ancient history, and that of the middle ages, antiquities, the fine arts, numismatics, and diplomacy. This collection, formed at an immense expense, and favoured by circumstances, was perhaps the finest in Europe. The number of dissertations and small treatises was immense: above 100 portfolios contained a numerous collection of engravings, all methodically arranged. It contained also the fruits of twenty-five years of studies, in original compositions, and extracts from all the printed works in the library, to form as bases for his lectures. This was the state of his library on the evening of the 15th of February, 1812. On the morning of the 16th (Sunday), some bricklayers, going to work in the adjoining premises, saw a thick smoke ascending from the chimney: they apprized his housekeeper,—who called the secretary; and he endeavoured to go into the library,—but it was locked: he tried another door, which was bolted inside. He then called to the miscreant, who was in bed, and asked if he had the key: he threw a wrong one out of the window. However, with the assistance of the

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fire-engines, they succeeded in extinguishing the flames. It appeared that the wretch had taken the papers out of the portfolios, and made a large heap in the middle of the room; to which he had set fire,—as well as to the four corners of the room; and he had left a candle, which was still burning. As the servant did not appear after the fire, they went to his room, and found him weltering in his blood,—having cut his throat with a razor.

To a literary man, who only lives in his library, such a loss was most rending: M. Millin felt all the importance of it, but supported it with the courage of a philosopher, and the meekness of a Christian. It has been, and will be, impossible entirely to replace the loss; but M. M. has so far repaired it, that his library is again most important, and the resort of the learned from all parts of Europe, who wish to study the science of antiquity,—who have free access to it, and to study in his library at their leisure, when and as long as they please,—with the inappreciable advantage of M. Millin, who is an epitome of his library, giving them all the information they can desire or demand; and we may again assert, that his library is unique, in France, in works relative to ancient history,—that of the middle ages, on the arts, antiquities, and literary history. It contains, besides, an im-

mense collection of engravings on the same subjects; and all these are open to the researches of the learned and studious of all countries. Many persons of merit are indebted to him for their advancement, and many of the most distinguished scholars of Europe have consecrated their esteem for him, by dedicating their works to him; and, when Cardinal Borgia was banished from Rome, it was to the pressing interference of M. Millin that he owed the preservation of the magnificent collection of books and antiques that he had formed at Velletri. In all the notices composed on this virtuous prelate, we may discover the cardinal's gratitude and affection towards and for the illustrious scholar, who boldly stepped in between him and his enemies, and rendered a most important service to friendship and the arts.

M. Millin has now resumed the publication of his periodical work under a new title, as the old series had run to 130 volumes: it is now called the *Annales Encyclopédiques*, consecrated entirely to literature and the labours of the learned, and the proceedings of learned bodies throughout the literary world,—where his correspondents are of the first rank and learning. Most of the literary societies of Europe have thought themselves honored in inscribing his name in the list of their members. EBOR.

THE BRITISH MUSEUM, Consisting of Original Papers in that National Depository.

Extracts of Letters from Mr. Erasmus Lewis, secretary to the Lord Treasurer the Earl of Oxford, to Dean Swift, then at Letcombe, near Wantage, Berks.

July 17, 1710.

OUR female friend (Lady Masham,) told the Dragon, (the Earl of Oxford,) in her own house, last Thursday morning, these words,—“*You never did the queen any service, nor are you capable of doing her any.*” He made no reply, but supped with her and Mercurialis (Lord Bolingbroke,) that night at her own house. His revenge is not the less meditated for all that. He tells the word clearly and distinctly to all mankind. Those who range under his banner, call her ten thousand *bitches and kitchen wenches*. Those who hate him do the same, and from my heart I grieve that she should give such a loose to her passion; for she is susceptible of true friendship, and has many sociable and

domestic virtues. The great attorney* who made you the sham offer of the Yorkshire living, had a long conference with the Dragon on Thursday, kissed him at parting, and cursed him at night.

July 22, 1714.

Last Friday, Lord Chancellor went into the country, with a design to stay there to the 10th of August; but last Tuesday he was sent for express by Lord Bolingbroke.

July 24, 1714.

The damned thing is, we are to do all dirty work. We are to turn out Monckton.†

* Probably Lord Chancellor Harcourt.

† Robert Monckton, one of the commissioners of trade and plantations, who had given information against Arthur Moore, his brother-commissioner, for accepting a bribe from the Spanish court to get the treaty of commerce continued.

—Notes of Dr. Birch.

I intended

I intended to have written to you a long letter, but the moment I had turned this page I had intelligence that the Dragon had broke out into a fiery passion with my lord chancellor, and swore a thousand oaths he would be revenged of him. This impotent womanish behaviour vexes me more than his being out. This last stroke shews, *quantula sint hominum corpuscula.*

Sir, July 27, 1714.

I have your's of the 25th.—you judge very right; it is not the going out, but the manner, that enrages me. The queen has told all the lords the reasons of her parting with him, (the Earl of Oxford,) viz. that he neglected all business; that he was seldom to be understood; that, when he did explain himself, she could not depend upon the truth of what he said; that he never came to her at the time she appointed; that, lastly, to crown all, he behaved himself towards her with bad manners, indecency, and disrespect. *Pudet hæc opprobria nobis, &c.* I am distracted with the thoughts of this and the pride of the conqueror. The runners are already employed to go to all the coffee-houses. They rail to the pit of hell. The stick is yet in his hand, because they cannot agree who shall be the new commissioners.

July 29.

Mercurialis entertained Stanhope, Craggs, Pulteney, Walpole. What, if the Dragon had done so. The duke of Somerset dines to-day with the fraternity at Greenwich, with Wethers.

Kensington; July 31, six in the

Sir, evening.

At the same time I am writing, the breath is said to be in the queen's nostrils, but that is all; no hopes of her recovery: Lord Oxford is in council, so are the Whigs; we expect the demise to-night. There is a prospect that the elector will meet with no opposition, the French having no fleet, nor being able to put out one soon. Lady Masham did receive me kindly: poor woman, I pity her heartily. Now, is not the Dragon born under a happy planet to be out of the scrape. Dr. Arbuthnot thinks you should come up.

Aug. 7, 1714.

You must be there (in Ireland,) before three months end, in order to qualify. The law requires it as much as if your deanry was but just conferred upon you.

Whitehall; Aug. 10, 1714.

I never differed from you in opinion in any point so much as in your proposal to accommodate matters between the

Dragon and his quondam friends; I will venture to go so far with you as to say, he contributed to his own disgrace by his pettinesses more than they did, or even had it in their power to do. But, since they would admit of no terms of accommodation when he offered to serve them in their own way, I had rather see his dead carcass than that he should now tamely submit to those who have loaded him with all the obloquy, malice could suggest and tongues utter. Have not Charteris, Brinsden, and all the runners been employed to call him dog, villain, sot, and worthless? And shall he, after this, join them? To what end? Sure the earth has not produced such monsters as Mercurialis and his companion, and the prelate. The last openly avows he never had obligations to the Dragon, loads him with ten thousand crimes, though his greatest, in reality, was preferring him?

Birch's MSS. 4291.

Lady Masham, to Dean Swift.

My good friend, July 29, 1714.

I own it looks unkind in me not to thank you in all this time for your sincere kind letter, but I was resolved to stay till I could tell you the queen had got so far the better of the Dragon as to take her power out of his hands. He has been the most ungrateful man to her and to all his best friends, that ever was born. I cannot have so much time now to write all my mind, because my dear mistress is not well; and I think I may lay her illness to the charge of the treasurer, who, for these three weeks together, was teasing and vexing her without intermission; and she could not get rid of him till Tuesday last.

I must put you in mind of one passage in your letter to me, which is "I pray God send you wise and faithful friends to advise you at this time, when there are so great difficulties to struggle with." That is very plain and true; therefore will you, who have gone through so much, and taken more pains than any body, and given wise advice, if that wretched man had had sense enough and honesty to have taken it—I say, will you leave us and go into Ireland? Now, it is impossible; your goodness is still the same, your charity and compassion for this poor lady, who has been barbarously used, will not let you do it. I know you take delight to help the distressed, and there cannot be a greater object than this good lady, who deserves pity. Pray, dear friend, stay here,

[Feb. 1,

here, and do not believe us all alike, to throw your good advice and despise every body's understanding but their own. I could say a great deal upon the subject, but I must go to her, for she is not well.

This comes to you by a safe hand, so that you need not be in any pain about it.

My lord and brother are in the country. My sister and girls are your humble servants. *Birch's MSS. 4291.*

Extracts of Letters from Lord Bolingbroke to Dean Swift.

Aug. 11, 1714.

I swear I did not imagine that you could have held out through two pages, even of small paper, in so grave a style. Your state of late passages is right enough. I reflect upon them with indignation, and shall never forgive myself for having trusted so long to so much real pride and awkward humility; to an air of such familiar friendship, and a heart so void of all tenderness; to such a temper of engrossing business and power, and so perfect an incapacity to manage one, with such a tyrannical disposition to abuse the other, &c.

But enough of this, I cannot load him as kn—, without fixing fool upon myself.

For you I have a most sincere and warm affection, and in every part of my life will shew it.

Go into Ireland, since it must be so, to swear, and come back into Britain to bless, to bless me and those few friends who will enjoy you.

*Johannes Tonson** brings you this; from him you will hear what is doing. Adieu, love me; and love me better, because after a greater blow than most men ever felt, I keep up my spirit, am neither dejected at what has passed, nor apprehensive of what is to come. *Mea virtute me involvo.*

The same to the same.

Dec. 25, 1723.

I lament, and have always lamented your being placed in Ireland. But you are worse than peevish; you are unjust, when you say, that it was either not in the power or will of a ministry to place you in England. Write minister, friend Jonathan, and scrape out the words *either power*, or, after which the passage will run as well, and be conformable to the truth of things. I know but one man who had power at that time, and that wretched man had neither the will nor the skill to make a good use of it.

We talk of characters, match me that if you can, among all the odd phenomena which have appeared in the moral world. *Birch's MSS. 4291.*

ORIGINAL LINES, BY MILTON.

The following Lines are written in a Glass at the Chalfont, in Bucks. believed to have been written at the time of the Plague, in 1665; by Milton.

Fair mirror of foul times, whose fragile scene Shall, as it blazeth, break, while Providence, Aye, watching o'er his saints with eye unseen, Spreads the red rod of angry pestilence To drive the wicked and their counsels hence.

Yea, all to break the pride of lustful kings, Who Heaven's love reject for brutish sense, As erst he scourg'd Jessides' sin of yore For the fair Hittite, when on seraph's wings He sent him war, or plague, or famine sore.

Bibl. Birch, 425S.

The Value of the Lands sold by King Henry VIII. according to the Particulars attested by the Auditors.

	£ s. d.
Alex. King } Northampton, }	116 0 3
Stafford, }	
Wigan, and }	
Hereford, }	
Cant,	
Essex,	
Hertford,	
Medox,	
Sir W. Spence—Ebor . . .	207 0 0
Bedford,	
Lincoln,	
Notts,	
Oxon,	
Surry, &c.	
Thomas Neale W. Neale } Wilts and Gloucester }	675 0 2
	88 8 8
Total . . .	1,487 7 0
	<i>Lansdowne 2.</i>

Good Advice to a Governor.

1. Take not all that you can gett, nor doe all yt you may, for there is noe greater danger to a nobleman then to let slippe y^e raines of his lust, and not to restraine them with y^e stronge bitt of reason.

2. Let noe ambition entangle y^r mynde, for her nature is to overthrow herselv. Let all untruth be farre from you, yt your thoughts be not able to accuse y^r conscience. Soe use yo^r riches as they be receyved into yo^r house, but not into yo^r heart, for where covetousnesse reigneth, there noe other vice is longe absent.

* John Barber.

3. Beware

3. Beware y^t in all things w^{ch} concerne your hon^r person, and substance, you put not fortune in trust, for he y^t is wise will never hazard y^t danger, wening to have remedy at her handes.

4. In strange affaires goe not too nigh the bottome, and in your owne doe not streyne or enforce tymes, for demeaning you soe you may remaine as you now be, or else you may happe to remember what you were.

5. The danger of noblemen is, that they cannot descend but fall. To the defence whereof Nature ordyneth y^e best friends. Therefore, persevere in amity with such as will rather stay you from falling, then sett to theyr hands to helpe you up.

6. Be more carefull of conscience then of hon^r, and doe well till you can no more, but never do evill though you may.

7. Let not cruelty, but mercy and pitty overcome you; for ye tears and complaints of the wronged will come to

God's presence for your correction, and to y^e princes ears for your discredit.

8. In y^e offices that you bestow, have rather before yo^r eyes y^t worthy, then your friends. For among your friends depart your goods, but not your conscience.

9. In y^t you counsell be not affec^cionate; in y^t you discounsel be not passionate; in y^t you comande be not absolute. In whatsoever you doe be neyther hasty nor disadvised, for y^e faults be yours, but y^e judgement is y^e world's, and y^e greater y^e man is the more is he noted.

10. If you will not swerve in yo^r counsell, nor stumble in yo^r actes, nor fall from that you have, then favor him y^t telleth you y^e truth, yea, though it be unpleasing; and abhorre him y^t telleth you any untruth, seem it never soe pleasant, for you ought rather to love him y^t adviseth you now, then those y^t will make semblance to pitty you hereafter.

Hart. MSS. 787.

COLLECTIONS FROM AMERICAN LITERATURE.

ACCOUNT OF MR. FULTON'S TORPEDO AND SUBMARINE SYSTEMS.

From Colden's Life.

IN December, 1797, Mr. Fulton made an experiment, in company with Mr. BARLOW, on the Seine, with a machine which he had constructed, and by which he designed to impart to carcasses of gunpowder a progressive motion under water, to a given point, and there to explode them. But he was disappointed in the performance of this machine.

A want of funds to enable him to carry his design into execution, induced him to apply to the French directory. They at first gave him great reason to expect their countenance and encouragement; but, after a long and irksome attendance at the public offices, to his great surprise and disappointment, he received a note from the minister of war, informing him that the directory had totally rejected his plan.

Not yet discouraged, he offered his project to the Dutch government, through Mr. Schemelpeninck, who was then at Paris as ambassador from Holland. A commissioner was in consequence appointed by the executive directory of the Batavian republic, to examine his models; but he met with another disappointment. The commis-

sioners spoke so luke-warmly of his propositions, that the Dutch government would not give him sufficient encouragement.

But the French government changed. Bonaparte placed himself at the head of it, with the title of First Consul.

Mr. Fulton soon presented an address to him, soliciting him to patronise the project for submarine navigation, and praying him to appoint a commission, with sufficient funds and powers to give the necessary assistance. This request was immediately granted, and the citizens Volney, La Place, and Monge were named the commissioners.

In the spring of the year 1801, Mr. Fulton repaired to Brest, to make experiments with the plunging boat he had constructed the preceding winter. This, as he says, had many imperfections, natural to a first machine of such complicated combinations. Added to this, it had suffered much injury from rust, in consequence of his having been obliged to use iron instead of brass or copper, for bolts and arbours.

On the third of July, 1801, he embarked with three companions on board his plunging boat in the harbour of Brest, and descended in it to the depth of five, ten, fifteen, and so to twenty-five feet; but he did not attempt to go lower, because he found that his imperfect

fect machine would not bear the pressure of a greater depth. He remained below the surface one hour. During this time they were in utter darkness. Afterwards he descended with candles; but, finding a great disadvantage from their consumption of vital air, he caused, previously to his next experiment, a small window of thick glass to be made near the bow of his boat, and he again descended with her on the 24th of July, 1801. He found that he received from his window, or rather aperture covered with glass, (for it was no more than an inch and a half in diameter,) sufficient light to enable him to count the minutes on his watch. Having satisfied himself that he could have sufficient light when under water; that he could do without a supply of fresh air for a considerable time; that he could descend to any depth, and rise to the surface with facility; his next object was to try her movements, as well on the surface as beneath it. On the twenty-sixth of July, he weighed his anchor and hoisted his sails: his boat had one mast, a mainsail, and jib. There was only a light breeze, and therefore she did not move on the surface at more than the rate of two miles an hour; but it was found that she would tack and steer, and sail on a wind or before it, as well as any common sailing boat. He then struck her mast and sails; to do which, and perfectly to prepare the boat for plunging, required about two minutes. Having plunged to a certain depth, he placed two men at the engine, which was intended to give her progressive motion, and one at the helm, while he, with a barometer before him, governed the machine, which kept her balanced between the upper and lower waters. He found that, with the exertion of one hand only, he could keep her at any depth he pleased. The propelling engine was then put in motion, and he found upon coming to the surface, that he had, in about seven minutes, made a progress of four hundred meters, or about five hundred yards. He then again plunged, turned her round while under water, and returned to near the place he began to move from. He repeated his experiments several days successively, until he became familiar with the operation of the machinery, and the movements of the boat. He found that she was as obedient to her helm under water, as any boat could be on the surface; and that the magnetic needle traversed as well in the one situation as the other.

On the seventh of August, Mr. Fulton again descended with a store of atmospheric air compressed into a copper globe of a cubic foot capacity, into which, two hundred atmospheres were forced. Thus prepared, he descended with three companions to the depth of about five feet. At the expiration of an hour and forty minutes, he began to take small supplies of pure air from his reservoir, and did so as he found occasion, for four hours and twenty minutes. At the expiration of this time he came to the surface, without having experienced any inconvenience from having been so long under water.

Mr. Fulton was highly satisfied with the success of these experiments; it determined him to attempt to try the effects of these inventions on the English ships, which were then blockading the coast of France, and were daily near the harbour of Brest.

His boat at this time he called the submarine boat, or the plunging boat; he afterwards gave it the name of the Nautilus: connected with this machine, were what he then called submarine bombs, to which he has since given the name of Torpedoes. This invention preceded the Nautilus. It was, indeed, his desire of discovering the means of applying his torpedoes, that turned his thoughts to a submarine boat. Satisfied with the performance of his boat, his next object was to make some experiments with the torpedoes. A small shallop was anchored in the roads, with a bomb containing about twenty pounds of powder; he approached to within about two hundred yards of the anchored vessel, struck her with the torpedo and blew her into atoms. A column of water and fragments was blown from eighty to one hundred feet in the air. This experiment was made in the presence of the prefect of the department, Admiral Villaret, and a multitude of spectators.

St. Aubin, a member of the tribunate, gives in the *Journal of Commerce* of the 20th of January, 1802, an account of a submarine boat, which he says Mr. Fulton was then constructing. In this, however, there is a mistake. Mr. Fulton had projected another boat of this description upon a larger and an improved plan; but he had not the means of executing it, and all his experiments were made with the small boat he first constructed, and which, as we have before remarked, he found at the end of the

winter

winter much impaired by the rusting of some parts of the machinery. St. Aubin's account is as follows: "The diving boat, in the construction of which he is now employed, will be spacious enough to contain eight men, and provision enough for twenty days, and will be of sufficient strength and power to enable him to plunge one hundred feet under water, if necessary. He has contrived a reservoir of air, which will enable eight men to remain under water eight hours. When the boat is above water, it has two sails, and looks just like a common boat; when she is to dive, the mast and sails are struck."

In making his experiments, Mr. Fulton not only remained a whole hour under water with three of his companions, but had the boat parallel to the horizon at any given distance. He proved that the compass points as correctly under water as on the surface, and that, while under water, the boat made way at the rate of half a league an hour, by means contrived for that purpose.

Through the summer of 1801, and till the project was relinquished on account of the season, Mr. Fulton appears to have been watching the English ships which were on the coast; but, though some of them daily approached off the harbour, yet none came so near, or anchored in such a situation, as to be exposed to the effects of his attempts. In one instance, he came very near a British seventy-four; but she just in time made such a change of position as to save herself.

The English were not without some information as to these extraordinary attempts which their enemies were making; and, however the French may have thought of Mr. Fulton's projects, they certainly occasioned some uneasiness in England. Lord Stanhope spoke of them with great anxiety in the house of Lords. In 1803, he formed an association of gentlemen, for the purpose of procuring information as to the progress of Mr. Fulton's designs, and what might be their consequences. This association made a report to the then British minister, Lord Sidmouth, and this led to a communication from him to Mr. Fulton; the object of which was to deprive France of the benefit of his inventions and services, and give England the advantage of them, by inducing him to withdraw from France.

In a paper which Mr. Fulton read to certain gentlemen, who were appointed by the British ministry in the month of

August, 1806, to confer with him, he says, "at all events, whatever may be your award, I never will consent to let these inventions lie dormant should my country at any time have need of them. Were you to grant me an annuity of twenty thousand pounds a-year, I would sacrifice all to the safety and independence of my country."

Some time after his return to Paris, the agent whom he was to have met at Amsterdam, made his appearance in the French metropolis, bearing a letter from Lord Hawkesbury to Mr. Fulton, which induced him to proceed to London, where he arrived in May, 1804. Lord Sidmouth was then out of office, and Mr. Pitt had resumed the administration. The new ministry seemed to approve of what had been done by their predecessors in relation to Mr. Fulton. He soon had an interview with Mr. Pitt and Lord Melville. When Mr. Pitt first saw a drawing of a torpedo, with a sketch of the mode of applying it, and understood what would be the effects of its explosion, he said, that if introduced into practice, it could not fail to annihilate all military marines.

It would have been extraordinary if Mr. Pitt, entertaining this opinion, should, as the minister of a nation which had then the only navy in the world, have felt cordially disposed to encourage an invention, that might deprive her of the mighty superiority she derived from her fleets. This was certainly the view that some of her statesmen had of the subject. When Mr. Fulton had an interview with the Earl St. Vincent, exhibited to him a torpedo, and described the effects it had produced, the noble earl, in the strong language of his profession, rather than in a style befitting his new dignity, exclaimed against Mr. Pitt for encouraging a mode of warfare, which he said, with great reason, they who commanded the seas did not want, and which, if successful, would wrest the trident from those who then claimed to bear it as the sceptre of supremacy on the ocean.

In June, the British ministry appointed a commission to examine Mr. Fulton's projects. The commissioners were Sir Joseph Banks, Mr. Cavendish, Sir Home Popham, Major Congreve, and Mr. John Rennie. Many weeks passed before Mr. Fulton could prevail on them to do any thing, and finally, when they met, they reported against the submarine boat as being impracticable. In a letter to the ministry, Mr. Fulton

Fulton complains that this report was made without his having been called upon for any explanations, and although the gentlemen who made it had before them no account of what had been done. Indeed, in the first interview which Mr. Fulton had with Mr. Pitt and Lord Melville, the latter condemned the *Nautilus* without a moment's consideration.

About this time, an expedition was fitted out against the French flotilla in the roads of Bologne. In the night, torpedoes were thrown, by boats from a British squadron, across the bows of two of the French gun-brigs. The Frenchmen, when they discovered the torpedo-boats, exclaimed, with horror, that the infernal machines were coming! They had in their minds, no doubt, the effects of some vague reports as to Mr. Fulton's engines; and were terrified by knowing what had been the tremendous consequences of the explosion, in the streets of Paris a short time previously, of a machine intended against the life of Bonaparte.

The torpedoes exploded alongside of the French vessels, without doing them any injury. Mr. Fulton imputed this failure to a mistake, arising from want of experience, in what was apparently a slight matter. The torpedo had been so placed, as that it hung perpendicularly by the side of the vessel, whereas it should have been so arranged, as that the current would have swept it under her bottom. This, he was convinced, might be accomplished by the simple contrivance of attaching to the torpedo a bridle, in such a manner as that it should lie in the water, at an angle with the line of direction of the current. This, when the torpedo was stopped by a line connected with it, meeting the hawser or bow of the vessel, would give it a sheer which would carry it towards the keel of the vessel to be destroyed. Mr. Fulton's subsequent experiments, proved that his theory on this subject was perfectly correct.

On the fifteenth of October, 1805, he blew up a strong built Danish brig, of the burden of 200 tons, which had been provided for the experiment, and which was anchored in Walmer roads, near Deal, within a mile of Walmer Castle, the then residence of Mr. Pitt. He has given an interesting account of this experiment in a pamphlet which he published in this country, under the title of *Torpedo War*. In a letter to Lord Castlereagh, of the sixteenth of October,

1805, he says, "yesterday, about four o'clock, I made the intended experiment on the brig, with a carcass of one hundred and seventy pounds of powder; and I have the pleasure to inform you, that it succeeded beyond my most sanguine expectations. Exactly in fifteen minutes from the time of drawing the peg, and throwing the carcass into the water, the explosion took place. It lifted the brig almost bodily, and broke her completely in two. The ends sunk immediately, and in one minute nothing was to be seen of her but floating fragments; her main-mast and pumps were thrown into the sea; her foremast was broken in three pieces; her beams and knees were thrown from her decks and sides, and her deck-planks were rent to fibres. In fact, her annihilation was complete, and the effect was most extraordinary. The power, as I had calculated, passed in a right line through her body, that being the line of least resistance, and carried all before it. At the time of her going up, she did not appear to make more resistance than a bag of feathers, and went to pieces like a shattered egg-shell."

Notwithstanding the complete success of this experiment, the British ministry seem to have been but little disposed to have any thing further to do with Mr. Fulton or his projects. Indeed the evidence it afforded of their efficacy, may have been a reason for this. However Mr. Pitt and Lord Melville may have thought on the subject, there had been a change in the administration, and the new ministers may have agreed with the Earl St. Vincent, that it was great folly in them to encourage a project, which, if it succeeded, would destroy the maritime power of Great Britain. Lord Grenville and his cabinet were not only indisposed to encourage Mr. Fulton; but they were unwilling to fulfil the engagements which their predecessors had made; and Mr. Fulton, after some further experiments, of which we have no account, wearied with incessant applications, disappointments, and neglect, at length embarked for his native country.

So far from being discouraged by the failure of his torpedoes to produce the desired effect in the attempts which had been made in Europe, to apply them as instruments of hostility, he felt not the least diminution of his confidence, because he saw, as he said, that these failures were to be attributed to trivial errors, which actual experience only could

ould discover, and which were easily to be corrected. He had not been landed in America a month, before he went to the seat of government, to propose to the administration to enable him to prosecute a set of experiments with his torpedoes. He found Mr. Madison, then Secretary of State, and the Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Smith, much disposed to encourage his attempts, the success of which, Mr. Fulton, by his ingenious models and drawings, with his lucid and engaging mode of lecturing upon them, made to appear so probable. The government authorized a certain expenditure to be made, under the direction of Mr. Fulton, for this purpose.

On the twentieth of July, 1807, in pursuance of the experiments which the government had authorized him to make, he blew up, with a torpedo, in the harbour of New York, a large hulk brig which had been provided for the purpose.

The members of Congress were so favourably impressed with respect to Mr. Fulton's inventions, by the lectures which he had given upon them in their presence, that, in March, 1810, they passed an act, making an appropriation for trying practically the use of torpedoes, and submarine explosions. For this purpose, five thousand dollars were granted, to be expended at the discretion of the president, under the immediate direction of the secretary of the navy.

Chancellor Livingston, after a long examination of each particular subject which the experiments had presented, expresses himself as follows: "Upon the whole, I view this application of powder as one of the most important military discoveries which some centuries have produced. It appears to me to be capable of effecting the absolute security of our ports against naval aggression; provided, that, in conjunction with it, the usual means necessary to occupy the attention of the enemy, are not neglected."

After the conclusion of these experiments, he does not appear to have turned his attention to torpedoes, or submarine explosions, until the late war was declared between Great Britain and the United States. His mind was engaged by other great and interesting objects. He had in the mean-time brought his system of navigation by steam to such perfection, that steam-boats were established and running as regular packets upon the Hudson, between New-York and Albany, and as ferry-boats across the bays and rivers. He also became an active member of a commission appointed by the legislature of the State of New-York, for making the great canal, from the Western lakes, or inland seas, on the confines of our territory to the waters of the Hudson.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

TO THE MEMORY OF MRS. HANWAY, LATE OF BLACKHEATH. BY MR. SANSOM.

LIFE is but a vale of tears,
Now rais'd by hopes, now sunk by fears;
Possession frail of all we prize,
Too soon each flatt'ring vision flies,
And ne'er could mortal effort save
Worth most exalted from the grave:
Genius and virtue, with illustrious birth,
Fall like the fragrant flower that decks the earth!

Hanway, farewell! thy mem'ry dear
May claim the noblest poet's tear,
And call, for thy lamented end,
The lasting grief of ev'ry friend.
Thy worth, thy talents, might inspire
To ecstasy th' impassion'd lyre;
While praise spontaneous passed along
In the full tide of grateful song.

Thy genius, bold above all art,
Spoke the language of the heart,—
Excursive, active, grave, or gay,
It held with dignity its sway;
And, while luxuriant affluence flows,
Pure Nature in each effort glows.

MONTHLY MAG. NO. 308.

To form the gen'rous precept thine,
The virtues round the heart t' entwine;
And make the tide of passion roll,
At Virtue's call, in ev'ry soul,—
Hanway was thine,—nor youth, nor age,
Rise uninstructed from thy page;
In which 'twas thine with skill to trace
Each feature of the human race:
Life's endless forms, by Nature shewn,
Thy magic pencil made thy own;
Who speak and move, by Truth arrayed,
In ever-varied light and shade.
Thy genius soar'd above the crowd,
The vain, the voluble, and loud,—
Life's idle flutterers, whose weak sight
Is lost at Merit's nobler flight.

Nor, Hanway, less thy varied power
To fill with life the social hour,
When Wisdom smiles on sport and play,
And, condescending, will be gay.
But fleeting is the power to please!
The polish'd manners, graceful ease,
The sportive fancy, wit refin'd,
The glance that spoke th' enlighten'd mind;
No more those ardent fires survive,
That kept well-temper'd Mirth alive;
These shall no more the social circle grace,—
Lost in relentless Death's embrace.

M

Hanway,

Hanway, benevolent and kind,
Felt for the sorrows of mankind,—
Still sympathized for those in need,
And gave, unask'd, the honour'd meed.
Thus life pass'd on, e'en 'till life's end,
Loved and respected by each friend:
Though long afflicted, still resign'd,
She bore all with unshaken mind;
And gave to Heaven her yielding breath
With pious fortitude in death.
Yet shall her valued life outlive
Her death, and long triumphant give
Those treasures in her virtuous page,
That shall adorn the future age;
Of Virtue be the lasting friend,
In ev'ry age, till Time shall end.

**LINES TO A LADY,
WHO DECLARED, "SHE LOVED NOTHING
IN THE WORLD BUT HER CANARY BIRD."**

BY S. DACRE.

ON so senseless a thing do you squander the
love
Which man, and man only, is form'd to
repay;
Profaning a feeling that, caught from above,
Is too precious a gem to be lavish'd away?
Forgive me, if fondly averse to believe
An assertion so greatly at variance with
Nature:
Oh, pardon a doubt, if those eyes can deceive,
Or the look so expressive which beams on
each feature.
Should I fancy that these a denial proclaim,
And admit, with reluctance, the fact to be
true;
I must grieve that you only know love by the
name,
While many devoutly can feel it for you.

**THE ROBIN :*
ON HIS ANNUAL VISIT IN WINTER.**

BY W. WOOLCOT,
Late Royal Military Surveyor, &c.

HERE rest, sweet bird! thy flagging wing,
And plume thy ruffled crest;
Cheer up, dear Bob! I'll succour bring,
And ease thy aching breast.
Small are thy wants, O son of song!
And small my means to give;
Yet I can give,—to thee belong
These crumbs: take, eat, and live.
Walk in, sweet bird; the storm blows high,
Most bitter is the blast;
Walk in, and let the storm pass by,
Stay till its rage be past.
Here no fell cat, in cruel play,
Shall fix on thee her paws;
And, while she tears thy life away,
Malicious, purr applause.

* The author of this piece intends, early in the ensuing spring, to publish a collection of poems, entitled, "A few Leaves from his Field-book, or some Pictures in Miniature."

So, when a bard first tries his wing,
To gain the Muses' hill,
Forth rushes, with a cat-like spring,
Some critic, bent to kill.

Like thee, poor bird, how many, now,
Droop comfortless, forlorn!
The sport of all the winds that blow,
Of human pride the scorn.

Stoop, Dignity, from thy high sphere,
Compassion calls,—away!
Wipe from Affliction's eye the tear;
Thy duty bids,—obey.

What joy to feel another's joy!
What grief, another's grief!
Hence pleasures spring which never cloy:
What joy to give relief!

The storms of Winter, tho' severe,
Will not continue long:
Walk in, sweet bird, and winter here,—
For Spring prepare thy song.

VERSES,

**INAUGURATIVE OF THE COLUMN AND
COLOSSAL STATUE OF LORD HILL,
ERECTED NEAR SHREWSBURY.**

ASK ye, who bad this stately column rise,
And bear a warrior's image to the skies?
Ask ye, who bad a warrior's image reign
Where peaceful labour robes a smiling plain?
Salopia's wealth the needful gold supplies,
Salopia's wisdom bids the column rise;
Proud of her son, the mother loves to see
In Hill the darling babe of Victory.

Britain! what great advantage hast thou shar'd,
(Thy debts augmented, and thy wealth im-
pair'd,) Reluctant France to bind with iron chain,

To give the Inquisition back to Spain:
Bid the old Pope recall his young desires,
And wake for heresy the slumbering fires;
Or, bound to serve a dark despotic plan,
Adverse to freedom, and adverse to man,—
Blind in obedience, and forbid to feel,
Reviving Jesuits whet th' assassin's steel?

Time was,—'ere thou forsook'st thy peaceful
loom,
To seek the warrior's laurel and his tomb,—
When Pleasure danced on ev'ry smiling brow,
And ev'ry hand wrought merrily: but now,—
Tho' many an artist sleeps on honor's bed,—
Thy remnant children vainly seek for bread.
On every hand thine own mechanic weeps,—
The forge is silent, and the shuttle sleeps:
Such are the beams which decorate thy name,
Such blessing Faction gives, and calls it Fame.
But I must learn to banish from my mind
Whate'er can interest Man's common kind;
Must cease one equal tenderness to give,
To all who perish, and to all who live;

+ The greatest pleasures, as well as the greatest sorrows, in life, arise from a true and a refined sensibility. A mind, "tremblingly alive," will feel, in the participation of woe, a luxury which the depraved understanding never experienced!—“Sorrow is better than laughter.”

Must cease the page historic to explore,—
 Alfred and Runnimead must charm no more.
 I must, proud nerves to due submission brought,
 Unknow my knowledge, and unthink my
 thought,
 Ere my tongue sanction, or mine heart approve,
 What Truth abhors, and Freedom cannot love.
 Cease, sons of War ! your exultations cease !
 Peace clings to Commerce, Commerce clings
 to Peace.
 When affluent Carthage, in an evil hour,
 Sought to become a military power,
 Light-wing'd, her merchant vessels fled afar,
 Sear'd by the lightning-flash, the din of war.
 Canna and Thrasymene, however sweet,
 Chas'd not the grass from her deserted street:
 No longer Labour woke the cheerful day,
 But silent Carthage sunk to quick decay.
 Read, Britain ! read thine own example here,
 And, timely warn'd, refrain thy rash career.
 Britain ! thy blood, thy treasures flow'd in
 vain,
 As thankless Libya drinks the frequent rain ;
 Mark for that good, thy liberal hand bestows
 On Bourbon stock, the gratitude that grows.
 The poor man's cheek is wan, his eye is dim,
 And beats the storm on his unshelter'd limb ;
 While Sickness stalks in many a form around,
 And few to pity, few to aid are found :
 I mark the pillar oft, and oft lament,
 That so much wealth on such a toy was spent.
 Why wakes that Atlas form, thus rais'd on
 high,
 The Christian blush, the philanthropic sigh ?
 It points the finger to the town, and cries,
 "Behold Salopia ! wealthy more than wise !"

AD RIPAS SABRINÆ.

ODE IN CATULLUS.

[The translator has just read Percival Stockdale's translation of the beautiful Ode at the end of Catullus,—which his noble friend, at whose desire it was done, thought something too free. The following, on comparison, will be found much closer.]

LYDIA, fair and charming lass,
 The milk-white lily you surpass ;
 No rose of bright or blushing hue,
 Nor polish'd ivory, vies with you.
 Display, sweet girl, to sight unfold,
 Those tresses, bright as burnish'd gold ;
 Thy snowy neck, fair maid, disclose,
 From beauteous shoulders where it grows.
 Display, sweet girl, those radiant eyes,—
 What dark arched eyebrows o'er them rise !
 Thy rosy cheeks, fair maid, display,
 Where tints of Tyrian purple play :
 Those lips, those coral lips, incline,
 And, dove-like kissing, press to mine.
 Whence is this maddening transport, say ?
 Ah ! stop,—you suck my soul away.
 Those kisses raging fire impart,
 And drink the life-blood from my heart.
 Hide, destroyer of my rest,
 Oh ! hide that palpitating breast ;
 Hide those hemispheres of love,
 That wound, that pierce, me as they move.
 Thy bosom, fair and fragrant, swells,
 Spicy blossoms it excels :
 Charms all o'er thee are display'd,
 See ! how I languish, cruel maid !
 Ah ! you leave your lover sighing,
 Leave him, cruel,—fainting, dying !

Hornsey ; Oct. 1817.

PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

To JOHN DAYMAN, of Tiverton, Devonshire; for a Method of covering or coating Iron, Steel, or other Metals, or Mixtures of Metals, with Tin, Lead, Copper, Brass, or other Metals or Mixtures of Metals.—Aug. 3, 1816.

M R. Dayman's method of covering and coating pipes, tubes, and pumps, with tin, lead, &c. consists of a hollow case of some material, which either has itself no affinity with the metal it is intended to receive, or is covered with some substance which has not such affinity: iron is the material he generally uses and prefers. This case is bored cylindrically true (though that is not absolutely necessary when the case is made in two parts, as hereafter mentioned); its inside is of the length and the size he intends the external part of the tube, pump, or pipe, to be when cast. This mould or outer case is divided into two equal parts, longitudinally, for the convenience of taking out the pipe, tube, or pump, when cast. Each half is furnished with two flanges running longitudinally

nearly the whole length, which are to be ground perfectly true to each other, and are to be confined by screws drawing them together, or by rings driven over them, or in any other manner that will make them perfectly secure against the escape of the fluid metal which the case is intended to contain. This mould has a bottom which may be either part of the same, and a continuation of it; in which case it will divide into two parts, like the mould, and may be furnished with flanges, but at all events must be ground, and made tight, like the others;—or it may be in a solid separate piece, and made to go over and fit the bottom of the outer case, exactly so as to suffer none of the melted metal to escape; in which latter method the flanges should be taken off on the mould or case, sufficiently to let the bottom slide over it, and the lower end of the mould may be made a little conical, so as to fit quite tight into the bottom, which may be kept in its place by two or more small screws. In this bottom is turned a small shoulder,

from one-eighth to one-fourth of an inch deep, which is destined to keep the iron, copper, or other tube, intended to be coated, in its place; and this shoulder is at the same distance from the inner side of the case as the external coating, of the tube of iron, copper, or other metal, is intended to be in thickness.

He next makes a core, (also of iron, in the case now describing,) which he turns perfectly cylindrical, or if any thing, rather, but not perceptibly, tapering towards the bottom, for the convenience of extraction; and it has a ring or hole, in its top for the same purpose. The core is of the size of the intended internal coating of the pipe, and is let into a hole in the bottom, turned exactly to fit it, by which it is kept steady and in its place; he then takes a tube of iron, copper, or other hard metal, or mixtures of metal, but he thinks iron or copper the best, of the exact length required to fit the apparatus; which tube he has thoroughly and completely tinned, and made as true and straight as possible, which is best effected by a drawing machine. This tube is slipped on over the core, and its bottom goes into the shoulder, turned for it in the bottom of the case. A top, similar in principle to the bottom, with a shoulder to receive the tube intended to be coated, and a hole to permit the core to pass through, is fitted to the machine: the top is also made to fit quite tight, and is secured as the bottom: it has several large holes, (which holes, if the top be made in a separate piece, should be rather larger at their bottom than at their top, in order that the metal which fills them may not, when cold, prevent the top of the apparatus from being taken off,) in it, to permit the entrance of the metal and the escape of the air. Two ears are affixed, one on each side, towards the top of the case, to hold it by. The whole apparatus is now plunged into a vessel containing melted lead, tin, or other metals, or mixtures of metals, the more in quantity the better, deep enough to allow it to be sunk in it, and, being forcibly held down, the melted metal enters through the holes, and fills the apparatus, giving a coating of the required thickness both to the inside and outside of the iron, copper, or other tube, to which, by the medium of the tin, it will be found so firmly united, that they will admit of being drawn together without breakage or separation. It is better to warm the apparatus before plunging it in the melted metal; and if it be suf-

fered to remain in the melted metal a few minutes, so as to have arrived inside and out nearly at the temperature with it, before it is sunk below the surface and the metal admitted to the interior it will be the better: the apparatus should remain sunk a sufficient time for the air to escape.

For covering or coating sheets, he makes an apparatus of two flat pieces of iron or other substance, (as more particularly set forth in the description of the apparatus for making tubes,) which should have flanges, fitted at their edges, and be screwed, or otherwise fastened, together so as to prevent the escape of the fluid metal, as in the last described apparatus, leaving a space between the two inner faces of the aforesaid flat pieces, equal to the thickness of the intended work when cast. Between these the piece of metal, intended to be coated, after having been prepared, if necessary, by tinning, as more particularly set forth in the description of the method of coating tubes, is to be secured, which may be done in various ways, as by grooves in the inside, or by projecting pins, or in various other ways. The apparatus is then sunk in a vessel of melted metal, and there continued, as before described in the method of coating tubes, pumps, and so forth. He has sometimes admitted the melted metal to the apparatus through a hole, made somewhat conical, in the apparatus near the bottom, communicating with a cock which is turned by a rod, with a handle, and he thinks this the best method, especially for coatings of the softer metals, such as lead, tin, and so forth, as the air is completely expelled by the rising metal.

As it is impossible to imagine all the possible forms in which the wants, caprices, or whims of men may require the coating to be made, he does not think it necessary to describe particularly an apparatus for each, because any skilful workman can, from the directions given, construct the apparatus necessary.

Observations by the Patentee.—Though it is evident, from the specification, that the invention for coating metals by moulds is applicable to a great variety of useful purposes, yet, perhaps, the most valuable part of the discovery is that which relates to copper or iron pipes covered with lead, for the purposes of conducting water: for such is their strength and durability, that water courses once laid down with the patent pipes would last for centuries without any repair; for they will be thirty or forty times as durable.

durable as the usual lead pipes of the same bore, and therefore not liable to burst, as the latter are constantly doing on every hard frost; neither will they have the objections of iron pipes, which are constantly rusting, and which also deteriorate the water passing through them for almost all purposes, and for some render it quite useless; whereas in the patent pipes the strength of iron or copper is united to the indestructibility and sweetness of lead. They will also be rendered much cheaper than lead.

List of New Patents, and we earnestly solicit the Patentees to favour us with copies or extracts of their Specifications.

R. DICKINSON, esq. of Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn Fields; for his improvements in sea-beacons and their moorings.—Nov. 1.

F. DIZI, of Crab-tree-street; for his improvements on harps.—Nov. 1.

F. M. MOLLE, of Bucklersbury, merchant; in consequence of a communication made to him by a certain foreigner residing abroad, of certain improvements

in propelling boats, and other vessels.—Nov. 1.

H. M. OGLE, esq. of Turnham-green; for his improvements in and on tea and coffee biggins.—Nov. 1.

G. CLYMER, late of Pennsylvania, but now of Cornhill, mechanic; for certain improvements in writing presses.—Nov. 1.

T. C. HANSARD, of Peterborough-court, Fleet-street, printer; for his improvements in, and additions to, printing presses, and also in the processes of printing.—Nov. 1.

D. T. SHEARS, of Fleet-market, copper-smith; for his invented machine for the cooling of liquids,—which may be applied to the condensation of vapour, and may be of great utility in the condensing of spirits in the process of distillation, and in cooling worts, beer, and other liquids.—Nov. 1.

S. HALL, of Basford, Nottingham, cotton-spinner; for his method of improving thread or yarn, as usually manufactured, of every description, whether fabricated from flax, cotton, wool, silk, or any other vegetable, animal, or other substance whatever.—Nov. 3.

PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC SOCIETIES.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

Astronomical Observations and Experiments tending to investigate the local arrangement of the Celestial Bodies in Space, and to determine the Extent and Condition of the Milky Way. By SIR WILLIAM HERSCHELL, KNT. GUELP. LL.D. F.R.S.

THE construction of the heavens, in which the real place of every celestial object in space is to be determined, can only be delineated with precision, when we have the situation of each heavenly body assigned in three dimensions, which, in the case of the visible universe, may be called length, breadth, and depth; or longitude, latitude, and profundity.

Of the local situation of the Stars of the Heavens.

When we look at the heavens in a clear night, and observe the different lustre of the stars, we are impressed with a certain idea of their different magnitudes; and when our estimation is confined to their appearance only, we shall be justified in saying, "for instance, that Arcturus is larger than Aldebaran; the principle on which the stars are classed is, therefore, entirely founded on their apparent magnitude, or brightness. Now, as it was thought convenient to

arrange all the stars which in fine weather may be seen by the eye into seven classes, the brightest were called of the first, and the rest according to their gradually diminishing lustre, of the 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th magnitudes. Then, since it is evident that we cannot mean to affirm that the stars of the 5th, 6th, and 7th magnitudes are really smaller than those of the 1st, 2d, or 3d, we must ascribe the cause of the difference in the apparent magnitudes of the stars to a difference in their relative distances from us; and on account of the great number of stars contained in each class, we must also allow that the stars of each succeeding magnitude, beginning from the first, are one with another farther from us than those of the magnitude immediately preceding it.

Of a Standard, by which the relative arrangement of the Stars may be examined.

It is evident, that when we propose to examine how the stars of the heavens are arranged, we ought to have a certain standard of reference; and this I believe may be had by comparing their distribution to a certain properly modified equality of scattering. Now, the equality I shall here propose, does not require that the stars should be at equal distances

tances from each other; nor is it necessary that all those of the same nominal magnitude should be equally distant from us. It consists in allotting a certain equal portion of space to every star, in consequence of which we may calculate how many stars any given extent of space should contain. This definition of equal scattering agrees so far with observation, that it admits, for instance, Sirius, Arcturus, and Aldebaran to be put into the same class, notwithstanding their very different lustre will not allow us to suppose them to be at equal distances from us; but its chief advantage will be, that instead of the order of magnitudes into which our catalogues have arranged the stars, it will give us an order of distances, which may be used for ascertaining the local distribution of the heavenly bodies in space.

Comparison of the Order of Magnitudes with the Order of Distances.

The catalogue given in the *Philosophical Transactions*, contains 17 stars of the first magnitude; but in my figure of the order of the distances their number is 26.

The same catalogue has 57 stars of the second magnitude; but the order of distances admits 98.

On the third magnitude the catalogue has 206, and the order of distances will admit 218.

The number of the stars of the fourth magnitude is, by the catalogue, 454, and by the order of distances 386.

Before I proceed, it may be proper to remark, that, by these four classifications of the stars into magnitudes, it appears already, that, on account of the great difference in the lustre of the brightest stars, many of them have been put back into the second class; and that the same visible excess of light has also occasioned many of the stars of the next degree of brightness to be put into the third class; but the principle of the visibility of the difference in brightness would have less influence with the gradually diminishing lustre of the stars, so that the number of those of the third magnitude would come nearly up to those of the third distance. And as the difference in the light of small stars is less visible than in the large ones, we find that the catalogue has admitted a greater number of stars of the fourth magnitude than the fourth order of distances points out; this may, however, be owing to taking in the stars that were thrown back from the preceding orders; and a remarkable coincidence of numbers seems to confirm

this account of the arrangement of the stars into magnitudes. For the total number of the catalogued stars of the 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th magnitudes, with the addition of the sun, is 735; and the number contained in the whole sphere of the fourth distance is 729.

Of a criterion for ascertaining the Profundity, or local situation of celestial objects in space.

It has been shown that the presumptive distances of the stars pointed out by their magnitudes can give us no information of their real situation in space. The statement, however, that, one with another, the faintest stars are at the greatest distance from us, seems to me so forcible, that I believe it may serve for the foundation of an experimental investigation. It will be admitted, that the light of a star is inversely as the square of its distance; if therefore we can find a method by which the degree of light of any given star may be ascertained, its distance will become a subject of calculation. But in order to draw valid consequences from experiments made upon the brightness of different stars, we shall be obliged to admit, that one with another the stars are of a certain physical generic size and brightness, still allowing that all such deviations may exist, as generally take place among the individuals belonging to the same species.

With regard to size, or diameter, we are perhaps more liable to error; but the extensive catalogue which has already been consulted, contains not less than 14,144 stars of the seven magnitudes that have been adverted to; it may therefore be presumed that any star promiscuously chosen for an experiment, out of such a number, is not likely to differ much from a certain mean size of them all.

At all events it will be certain that those stars, the light of which we can experimentally prove to be $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{16}$, $\frac{1}{25}$, $\frac{1}{36}$, and $\frac{1}{49}$, of the light of any certain star of the 1st magnitude, must be 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 times as far from us as the standard star, provided the condition of the stars should come up to the supposed mean state of diameter and lustre of the standard star, and of this, when many equalizations are made, there is at least a great probability in its favour.

Of various experiments I have long ago tried, the equalization of starlight, which about four years ago I began to put into execution, appeared to be the most

most practicable. A description of the apparatus, and the method of making use of it, is as follows.

Of ten highly finished mirrors I selected two of an equal diameter and focal length, and placed them in two similarly fitted-up seven-feet telescopes. When they were completely adjusted, I directed them both, with a magnifying power of 118, to the same star, for instance, Arcturus: and upon trial I found the light not only of this, but of every other star to which they were directed, perfectly equal in both telescopes.

In comparing the light of one star with that of another, I laid it down as a principle, that no estimation but that of perfect equality should be admitted; and as the equal action of the instruments was now ascertained, I calculated the diameters of several apertures to be given to one of the telescopes as a standard, so that the other, called the equalizing telescope, might be employed, with all its aperture unconfined, to examine a variety of stars, till one of them was found whose light was equal to that of the star to which the standard telescope was directed.*

This method of equalizing the light of the stars, easy as it may appear, is nevertheless subject to great difficulties; for as the brightness of a star is affected by its situation, with regard to the ambient light of the heavens, the stars to be equalized should, if possible, be in nearly the same region. When the sun is deep under the horizon, this is, however, not of so much consequence as the altitude of the star to be equalised, which ought to be, as nearly as possible, equal to that of the standard star. At great elevations some difference in the altitudes of the stars to be equalized may be admitted; but, if they are far from each other, the circumstance of the equal illumination of the heavens, and the equal clearness of the air, must still be attended to.

Of the Extent of Natural Vision.

The following equalizations were made in August and December 1803, and February 1814, and are given as a specimen of the method I have pursued.

Taking Arcturus for the standard of

* I preferred the limitation of the light by circular apertures to the method of obtaining it by the approach or recess of two opposite rectangular plates, in order to avoid the inflections which take place in the angles.

an experiment, I directed the telescope, with one quarter of its light, upon it; while the equalizing telescope, with all its light, was successively set upon such stars as I supposed might be at double the distance of the standard star; which, as Arcturus is a star of the first magnitude, I expected to find among those of the second.

The first I tried was β (Fl. 53) Pegasi, but I found it not quite bright enough.

The light of α Andromedæ, which next I tried, was nearly equalized to that of Arcturus; and, the observation being repeated on a different night, gave it equal.

In order to obtain some other stars, whose light might be equalized by one quarter the light of Arcturus, I tried many different ones; and found among them α Polaris, γ Ursæ, and δ Cassiopeæ. These stars, therefore, may also be put into the class of those whose light is equal to the stars of the second order of the distance of Arcturus.

As the foregoing experiments can only show that a star of the light of Arcturus might be removed to eight times its distance, and still remain visible to the naked eye as a star of between the fifth and sixth magnitude; it will be proper to take also other stars of the first magnitude for the original standards.

For instance, if we begin from Capella as the standard star, we may, with $\frac{1}{2}$ of its light, equalize β Aurigæ and β Tauri; which stars will, therefore, be of the second order of distances. With $\frac{1}{2}$ of the light of β Tauri, we equalize ζ Tauri and ι Aurigæ; they will then be of the fourth order. With $\frac{1}{2}$ of the light of ι Aurigæ, we can equalize e Persei and H Geminorum,—which will be of the eighth order. And, with $\frac{1}{25}$ of the light of H Geminorum, we equalize d Geminorum,—which makes it a star of the tenth order. That is to say, if Capella were successively removed to two, four, eight, and ten times the distance at which it is from us, it would then have the appearance of the stars which have been named.

To find stars of the intermediate orders of distances, the following Table gives the proportional light that should be used with the star which is made the standard; for instance, a star of the second order of distances, with $\frac{1}{2}$ of its light, will equalize a star of the third order; $\frac{9}{25}$ of the light of a star of the third

third order of distances will give one of the fifth order, and so on.

A Star of the Order of Distances.	With the Proportion of its Light.	Gives one of the Order of Distances.
1 .	. $\frac{1}{4}$.	. 2
2 .	. $\frac{4}{9}$.	. 3
	. $\frac{1}{4}$.	. 4
3 .	. $\frac{9}{25}$.	. 5
	. $\frac{1}{4}$.	. 6
4 .	. $\frac{16}{49}$.	. 7
	. $\frac{1}{4}$.	. 8
5 .	. $\frac{25}{81}$.	. 9
	. $\frac{1}{4}$.	. 10
6 .	. $\frac{36}{121}$.	. 11
	. $\frac{1}{4}$.	. 12

But the extent of natural vision is not limited to the light of solitary stars only; the united lustre of a number of them will become visible when the stars themselves cannot be seen. For instance, the milky way; the bright spot in the sword handle of Perseus; the cluster north of η and H Geminorum; the cluster south of Fl. 6 and 9 Aquilæ; the cluster south of ν Herculis, and the cluster north preceding ε Pegasi. But their distances cannot be ascertained by the method of equalizing starlight: their probable situation in space may, however, be deduced from telescopic observations.

To these very faintly visible objects may be added two of a very different nature, namely, the nebulosity in the sword of Orion, and that in the girdle of Andromeda.

Of the Extent of Telescopic Vision.

The equalization of starlight, when carried to a proper degree of accuracy, will do away the cause of the error to which the telescopic extent of vision has been unavoidably subject. We may therefore safely apply this vision to measure the Profundity of sidereal objects that are far beyond the reach of the natural eye; but for this purpose the powers of penetrating into space of the telescopes that are to be used must be reduced to what may be called gauging powers; and, as the formula $\sqrt{x \cdot A^2 - b^2}$

gives the whole quantity of the space-penetrating power, a reduction to any

inferior power, p may be made by the expression $\sqrt{\frac{p^2 a^2}{x} + b^2} = A$; when the

aperture is then limited to the calculated value of A , the telescopes will have the required gauging power. Or we may prepare a regular set of apertures to serve for trials, and find the gauging powers they give to the telescope by the original formulæ.

Application of the Extent of Natural and Telescopic Vision to the Probable Arrangement of the Celestial Bodies in Space.

When the extent of natural and telescopic vision is to be applied to investigate the distance of celestial objects, the result can only have a high degree of probability; for it will then be necessary to admit a certain physical generic size and brightness of the stars. But, when two hypotheses are proposed to explain a certain phenomenon, that which will most naturally account for it ought to be preferred as being the most probable. Now as the different magnitudes of the stars may be ascribed to a physical difference in their size and lustre, and may also be owing to the greater distance of the fainter ones, we cannot think it probable that all those of the 5th, 6th, and 7th magnitude, should be gradually of a smaller physical construction than those of the 1st, 2nd, and 3d; but shall, on the contrary, be fairly justified in concluding that, in conformity with all the phenomena of vision, the greater faintness of those stars is owing to their greater distance from us.

I proceed now to consider some conclusions that may be drawn from a known extent of natural vision, a very obvious one of which is, that all the visible stars are probably contained within a sphere of the 12th order of distances. Now as on the principle of equal scattering, we should see about 15625 of them, it may be remarked that the stars of the catalogue, including all those of the 7th magnitude, amount to 14144, which agrees sufficiently well with the calculated number; but the next inference is, that if they were equally scattered, there would be 2402 of the 10th, 2906 of the 11th, and 3458 of the 12th order of distances, which added together amount only to 8766, whereas the number of stars of the 6th and 7th magnitudes that must come into these three orders, is not less than 12249, which would indicate that the stars in the higher order of distances are more compressed than they are in

the neighbourhood of the sun; but, from astronomical observations, we also know that the stars of the sixth and seventh magnitude are very sparingly scattered over many of the constellations; and that, consequently, the stars which belong to the 10th, 11th, and 12th order of distances, are not only more compressed than those in the neighbourhood of the sun, but that, moreover, their compression in different parts of the heavens must be very unequal.

Of the Construction and Extent of the Milky-Way.

Of all the celestial objects, consisting of stars not visible to the eye, the milky-way is the most striking; its general appearance, without applying a telescope to it, is that of a zone, surrounding our situation in the solar system, in the shape of a succession of differently-condensed patches of brightness, intermixed with others of a fainter tinge.

The breadth of the milky-way appears to be very unequal. In a few places it does not exceed five degrees; but, in several constellations, it is extended from ten to sixteen. In its course it runs nearly 120 degrees in a divided clustering stream, of which the two branches between Serpentarius and Antinous are expanded over more than twenty-two degrees.

That the sun is within its plane, may be seen by an observer in the latitude of about sixty degrees; for, when at 100 degrees of right ascension, the milky-way is in the east; it will, at the same time, be in the west at 280: while, in its meridional situation, it will pass through Cassiopea in the Zenith, and through the constellation of the cross in the Nadir.

From this survey of the milky-way by the eye, I shall now proceed to show what appears to be its construction, by applying to it the extent of telescopic vision.

From the formula which has been given, I calculated a set of apertures, which, by limiting the light of the finder of my seven feet reflector, would reduce its space-penetrating power to the low gauging powers two, three, and four. I then limited, in the same manner, the space-penetrating power of my night-glass, by using calculated apertures, such as would give the gauging powers five, six, seven, and eight. From the space-penetrating power of the seven feet reflector, I obtained, by limitation,

the successive gauging powers nine, ten, and upwards, to seventeen. And lastly, by limiting the space-penetrating power of my ten feet reflector, I carried the gauging powers from seventeen to twenty-eight.

With a ten feet reflector, reduced to a gauging power of eighteen, I saw a great number of stars: they were of very different magnitudes, and many whitish appearances were so faint, that their consisting of stars remained doubtful. The power nineteen, which next I used, verified the reality of several suspected stars, and increased the lustre of the former ones. With twenty, twenty-two, and twenty-five, the same progressive verifications of suspected stars took place; and those which had been verified by the preceding powers, received subsequent additional illumination. With the whole space-penetrating power of the instrument, which is 28.67, the extremely faint stars in the field of view acquired more light, and many still fainter suspected whitish points, could not be verified for want of a still higher gauging power. The stars, which filled the field of view, were of every various order of telescopic magnitudes; and were probably scattered over a space extending from the 204th to the 344th order of distances.

From the great diameter of the mirror of the forty-feet telescope, we have reason to believe, that a review of the milky-way with this instrument would carry the extent of this brilliant arrangement of stars as far into space as its penetrating power can reach,—which would be to the 2300th order of distances; and that it would then probably leave us again in the same uncertainty as the twenty-feet telescope.

Concluding Remarks.

What has been said of the extent and condition of the milky-way, in several of my papers on the construction of the heavens, with the addition of the observations contained in this attempt to give a more correct idea of its profundity in space, will nearly contain all the general knowledge we can ever have of this magnificent collection of stars. To enter upon the subject of the contents of the heavens, in the two comparatively vacant spaces on each side adjoining the milky-way, the situation of globular clusters of planetary nebulæ, and of far extended nebulosities, would greatly exceed the compass of this paper; I shall therefore only add one remarkable conclusion,

conclusion, that may be drawn from the experiments which have been made with the gauging powers.

Let a circle, drawn with the radius of the twelfth order of distances, represent a sphere containing every star that can be seen by the naked eye; then, if the breadth of the milky-way were only five degrees, and, if its profundity did not exceed the 900th order of dis-

tances, the two parallel lines in the figure, representing the breadth of the milky-way, will, on each side of the centre of the inclosed circle, extend to more than the 39th order of distances.

From this it follows, that not only our sun, but all the stars we can see with the eye, are deeply immersed in the milky-way, and form a component part of it.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

*"Sweet Rose of England, fare thee Well!"
a Tribute of Respect to the Princess Charlotte.
The Poetry by J. Pocock, esq.; the
Music by H. R. Bishop, esq. 2s.*

MR. BISHOP, in order to accommodate the effusions of his fancy to the musical public in general, and render his "tribute of respect" to the memory of a beloved Princess as widely known as the catastrophe his Muse deplores, has given to Mr. Pocock's verses two distinct melodies; that is, has set them twice:—first, upon a plan calculated to exercise the talents of the most cultivated performers; secondly, in a style suited to the execution of more limited powers. Both compositions are before us; we shall consider them separately.

In the first of these productions, we meet with a tenderness and delicacy of conception highly calculated to touch the susceptible heart, and to excite and sustain the deepest and most poignant regret. The initiatory bars, though not remarkably original, are gracefully plaintive; and their periodical returns are effected with a degree of art demonstrative of the experienced master. The result is an influence not to be resisted—an influence that at once gratifies and melts, commoves and sooths. The whole of the passage, from "Sweet, sweet Rose!" in the fourth page, to the sixth bar in the succeeding page, is very impressively conceived, and leads to a close in the relative minor of the fifth of the original key, by intervals that cannot fail to affect. The vocal harmonization of the burthen, "Sweet Rose of England, fare thee well!" is admirably judged; and the piano-forte accompaniment, though perhaps not in some places so calm and subdued as the occasion required, is ably arranged. This praise, great as it may appear, is merited. We must, however, in candour, state some objections to the present composition. The bass is not so well chosen as to be uniformly

worthy of Mr. Bishop's known science; the combinations, in some instances, are scarcely defensible upon any allowed principle of harmony; and sometimes pathos is sought rather through the medium of forced and tortuous modulation, than by those lulling intervals and "dying falls," which proceed from nature, and go home to the bosom: faults which, nevertheless, readily allow to be more justly attributable to a false sophisticated fashion, than to a paucity of genius or lack of judgment.

The second of these compositions (also price 2s.) forms a regular ballad of two verses. The melody possesses all the simplicity proper to that species of song, and qualified to contrast it with its precursor. The time is that of three quavers in a bar; the bass is perfectly unlaboured, and the modulation is limited to the fifth of the key. The whole forms a sweetly-languid little air; and, if we find any thing in the least exceptionable, it is the constant commotion of the accompaniment, which we would have wished to find not so busy, and less monotonous.

Spagnoletti's Polacca, for the Violin, with an Accompaniment for the Piano-forte. 3s. 6d.

We should not be doing justice to the long acknowledged talents of Mr. Spagnoletti, were we to pass over in silence, or speak with indifference, of any composition possessing so many claims to our favorable notice as the piece now under review.

This Polacca exhibits many new and striking features of style; the expression, taste, ingenious arrangement, and well diversified harmony, with which we constantly meet, are at once creative of sentiment and gratifying to the ear.

An Anthem, for Three Voices, with an Accompaniment for the Organ, or Piano-forte, on the Death of the Princess Charlotte; by L. Jansen. 2s.

This Anthem, composed for three voices,

voices, possesses more than an ordinary share of merit. It is dignified, duly solemn, and appropriately commemorative of the fatal event to which it relates. The words are poetical and impressive; and the judgment and pathos with which they have been treated by the composer, will, we think, ensure their favorable reception.

Love Awake, "A Serenade;" written by D. A. O'Meara, esq. adapted to a Russian Melody; by C. M. Sola. 1s. 6d.

To the poetry which we find adapted to the above well-known melody, we cannot apply any very eulogistic terms. Of the air itself, and the accompaniment so judiciously added by Mr. Sola, we hold a different opinion. Our duty, however, compels us to notice some trifling errors in the divisions of the syllables, which will be best apologized for by the consideration, that the composer is not treating his vernacular language. The effect throughout is somewhat pleasing, and, viewed *en masse*, is a respectable production.

"She, she is gone, for whom we felt elate;"
an Elegy, on the Princess Charlotte, for the Harp or Piano-forte; by a Lady. 1s. 6d.

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ACTS PASSED in the 57th YEAR of the REIGN of GEORGE THE THIRD, or in the FIFTH SESSION of the FIFTH PARLIAMENT of the UNITED KINGDOM.

CAP. CXIX. *An Act to exempt British and Irish Stone Bottles, made and used for the sole Purpose of containing Liquid Blacking, from the Duties of Excise on Stone Bottles granted by an Act of this Session of Parliament.—July 11.*

Cap. CXX. *To authorize the Court of Directors of the East-India Company to make extraordinary Allowances, in certain Cases, to the Owners of certain Ships in the Service of the said Company.*

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for every One hundred Gallons of Wash; and for further securing the Duties on Wort or Wash made for distilling Spirits in England; and for authorizing the Shipment of Rum for Stores in Casks containing Sixty Gallons.—July 11.

Cap. CXXIV. *To amend an Act made in the present Session of Parliament, for authorizing the Issue of Exchequer Bills, and the Advance of Money for carrying on Public Works and Fisheries, and Employment of the Poor.*

Cap. CXXV. *To authorize the driving and keeping a Hackney Coach or Chariot under the same Licence.*

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Cap. CXXVI. *To repeal an Act, passed in the Fifty-fourth Year of his present Majesty, for the Punishment of Persons destroying Stocking or Lace Frames,*

Frames, and Articles in such Frames; and to make, until the First Day of August, 1820, other Provisions in lieu thereof.—July 11.

Persons destroying machinery or goods therein to be deemed guilty of felony.

Cap. CXXVII. To settle the Share of Prize Money, Droits of Admiralty, and Bounty Money payable to Greenwich Hospital, and for securing to the said Hospital all unclaimed Shares of Vessels found derelict, and of Seizures for Breach of Revenue, Colonial, Navigation, and Slave-Abolition Laws.—July 11.

Cap. CXXVIII. For extending the Exemptions from the Duties granted by certain Acts of the 43d and 45th Years of his present Majesty's Reign, in Dwelling-houses in Scotland; and for altering the Manner of claiming and ascertaining the Exemptions to be granted.—July 11.

Cap. CXXIX. For vesting in his Majesty a certain Part of the Open Commons and Waste Lands within the Manor or Royalty of Rialton and Retraighe, alias Reterth, in the Parish of Saint Columb Major, in the County of Cornwall.—July 11.

Cap. CXXX. To encourage the Establishment of Banks for Savings in England.—July 12.

Persons forming societies according to the provisions herein prescribed, entitled to the benefit of this Act.—Rules of the institution to be entered in a book, and a copy deposited with the clerk of the peace.—The officers are not to have any benefit

in the institution.—The rules to be binding.—The savings of minors may be invested.—Friendly societies may subscribe any portion of their funds into the funds of Provident Institutions.—Treasurers, &c., to give security, if required by the general rules.—Effects of institution to be vested in trustees for the time being without fresh assignment, who may bring and defend actions, &c.—Money may be placed out on personal security.—Bank of England, on receiving 50l. from saving bank, on account of the commissioners for the reduction of the national debt, to open an account called “the Fund for the Banks for Savings.”—Previous to such payments an order shall be produced and a certificate granted; afterwards, the commissioners for national debt shall issue debentures in favour of such saving banks, bearing interest at three-pence per cent. per diem.—Trustees may demand payment of the principal and interest secured by debenture any day, except the 5th April.—Monies paid in on saving-bank account to be invested in Bank Annuities.—Account of all moneys received by the commissioners for national debt from trustees of institutions to be laid before Parliament.—Trustees and treasurers to account and deliver up effects when required.—Members of friendly societies not liable to forfeiture by subscribing to any institution under this Act.—Where the effects of a person dying intestate shall be under 20l. the same may be divided according to the rules of the institution, &c.—Where rules direct an arbitration, the award to be final.

NEW PUBLICATIONS IN JANUARY ; With an HISTORICAL and CRITICAL PROÆMIUM.

THE medical world has been very agreeably surprised by, “*An Account of some Experiments made with the Vapour of Boiling Tar, in the Cure of Pulmonary Consumption, by Dr. CRICHTON.*” This tract must, of necessity, excite the attention of the public in no common degree. From the many failures and disappointments which have heretofore attended the inhalation of different gases, or modified airs,—and particularly from, it should seem, the total failure of the plans adopted by the late Dr. Beddoes at Bristol,—the faculty have, for some time past, been torpid; or slumbering over their hopeless patients, in Phthisis pulmonalis,—content with merely smoothing their descent to that bourne whence no traveller returns: but the facts detailed in this publication cannot fail to arouse their energies and awaken their attention. Dr.

Crichton’s first patients were exposed to the vapour of tar in a cable manufactory, which he one day went to see,—without any other motive than that of taking a walk. In the place, where the tar was boiled in large quantities, he found, to his great surprise, that, although the vapour affected the eyes painfully, yet he breathed the air with perfect ease. In a kind of magazine adjoining to this, where the vapour and odour of boiling tar were weaker, yet strong, the eyes were not affected; and it immediately struck him that this artificial atmosphere might be of use to a consumptive patient, whom he despaired of curing. The proprietor of the cable manufactory immediately consented to the trial being made; and many patients were materially benefited thereby. Experiments were afterwards made by the physicians of the hospital,—Messrs. Bluhm

Bluhm and Roos; who say, that they "found the easiest and best way of making the tar fumigation (*pix liquida*) is to put the tar, in any earthen vessel, over a lamp or heated iron, to cause a slow volatilization,—until the air of the ward be sufficiently impregnated with it. This process is repeated three or four times a-day." The result of their observations is,—"*That the tar fumigation produces a very quick and salutary effect on the cough, expectoration, and respiration; that the sleep becomes more tranquil, continued, and restorative; and that the patients regain strength.*" They also remark that, "in the beginning of this treatment, the sweats are generally more profuse; but that these sensibly decrease in the course of a few days. Patients who, before entering the tar vapour, kept their beds constantly, soon regained sufficient strength to rise from them, and walk about the ward the whole day. All who submitted to the tar fumigation have become convalescent; but it is too early yet to affirm that any are completely cured." Dr. Crichton observes, "that it is evident, from the preceding cases, the tar fumigation, though completely successful in some of them, did not produce the same good effect in all; but, on the other hand, the very great relief which every patient experienced at first from it,—particularly in the diminution of cough, expectoration, and hectic fever,—is a fact which ought to encourage us to multiply the trials of this remedy as far as possible." In Great Britain these trials will no doubt be immediately made; and we congratulate those patients, who are so unfortunate as to be labouring under consumption of the lungs, that a prospect is now held out to them of relief at least in, if not ultimate cure of, one of the most distressing of all maladies.

The Hon. H. G. BENNETT, who has sought and acquired fame as a man of science, as an independent senator, and as a courageous philanthropist, has addressed "*a Letter to the Livery of London*," on the abuses which still disgrace the city-prisons, and particularly *the gaol of Newgate*. The Livery, unhappily, have no direct power to correct these evils; but it is their duty, in electing representatives in Parliament, lord-mayors, sheriffs, recorders, aldermen, and common-councilmen, to take care that such persons are actuated by feelings of liberality and benevolence. Power without benevolence becomes a curse on all

who are its objects; and benevolence includes every other virtue in a public man. Had this quality been sought, or duly respected, the gaols of the metropolis would not have been so long its disgrace; but, unfortunately, benevolence, like good-nature, is considered as a proof of weakness, and to pity crime is insolently treated as guilty participation. If, however, there are better feelings and principles in the corporate and public bodies of the metropolis, then Mr. Bennett's godlike labours will not be wasted; and Newgate, instead of being "*a hell upon earth*," may be rendered a school of reform and repentance. We deeply regret that we have not room to analyze the deeply-interesting facts adduced by Mr. Bennett; but we trust the pamphlet will, for the sake of its good principles, be extensively read..

Though we omitted, by accident, in the current month of its publication, to notice Sir JOHN SINCLAIR's "*Code of Agriculture*," yet, if we forbore on that account to recommend it as one of the most valuable books of the year 1817, we should fail in duty to the public. In point of fact, it concentrates the knowledge collected during the experience of a long life, passed amid the finest opportunities; and exhibits the results, in a form condensed with great logical acumen, of all the labours and publications of modern writers on Agriculture. In the very best sense of the word, Sir John Sinclair has proved himself THE GREATEST PATRIOT OF HIS AGE—he has mingled little in the jargon of political strife; but he has devoted himself to the improvement, and finally, in this work, to the perfectioning, of the first and chief art of social life, without which all institutions would be unavailing. His work merits, therefore, a place in the library of every country gentleman; and it ought to stand beside the Kalendar of the equally illustrious Young, on the book-shelves of every farm-house.

We have perused with considerable attention the "*Observations on the Circumstances which Influence the Condition of the Labouring Classes of Society; by JOHN BARTON;*" and confess ourselves exceedingly astonished that Mr. Barton should appear uniformly desirous of keeping out of sight all the political causes which have, for many years past, operated to produce the anomaly of the very sinews of the nation shrinking and dying amidst a full cornucopia. We shall be referred to other periods of our history in vain, whilst the fact remains incontrovertible

incontrovertible, that the present expenditure of the nation, and the money paid for the interest of our public debt, are *double* the amount, in pounds sterling, of the number of acres of cultivated land in the kingdom. Most of our political economists are very fond of reasoning from *data*, all very good when *applicable* to existing circumstances; but, we contend, that we are now in circumstances to which few known *data* can possibly apply, and we have consequently our remedies to seek in some other quarter. *Mr. Malthus* seems to have become almost oracular, and is referred to with such apparent and triumphant satisfaction, that he must be worse than a heretic who should venture to dissent from his opinions. We, however, do venture to enter our protest against many of that gentleman's conclusions.

"*The Advantages to be derived from Equalized Classes in Superior Establishments, with Suggestions for Elementary Books; calculated to give full Efficacy to the New Mode of Instruction in numerous Schools, and still be proper for every Learner;*" by THOMAS HAIGH, A.M.—may be read with some advantage by those persons who are emerging from the trammels of scholastic pedantry; but, in our view of Mr. Haigh's plans, he by no means goes far enough in simplifying the modes of teaching.

"*The second Part of the Transactions of the Royal Society for the Year 1817,*" contains a variety of valuable papers. Amongst which, one by Sir EVERARD HOME, on the Passage of the Ovum from the Ovarium to the Uterus in Women, is not the least interesting,—as it throws considerable light on the hitherto inexplicable process of generation.—The paper on astronomy, by Sir W. HERSCHEL, we have given at some length in our Proceedings of Public Societies; and are happy in being able to observe that this veteran of science is yet enabled to continue his active researches into one of the most interesting branches of philosophy.—The observations of Dr. DAVY on the temperature of the ocean and atmosphere, and on the density of sea-water, made during a voyage to Ceylon, are curious and important, and will furnish data for many observations.

To the humane "Appeal to the Humanity of the British Public, on the Cruel and Unnecessary Practice of Sweeping Chimneys by Climbing-Boys;" we are desirous of giving the most effective circulation. This tract is printed in a cheap form, and those who are desirous of promoting the object

of this appeal—"the entire prohibition of master chimney-sweepers from taking any more apprentices to be used as climbing-boys; and also from using their own offspring, or any other children, not apprentices, for that purpose;" have now an opportunity of doing so by distributing, gratis, some of the most valuable observations which have appeared upon this painful and interesting subject.

Of a poetical "*Essay on the Expediency of establishing a Literary Society in the Town of Bedford, and addressed and dedicated to the Marquis of Tavistock;*" we did not, through the first two hundred lines, perceive either much strength of numbers or novelty of figure, but we were agreeably disappointed as we proceeded. The name of RUSSEL is itself animating, and admits, in this instance, an elegant apostrophe. We follow the poet to the end of the poem with considerable pleasure; having alluded to *Brutus* and *Harmodius*, it thus concludes:—

For, though their hearts long since have
ceas'd to beat
For virtue or for fame, and now the dust
Lies undistinguished from their parent earth,
— still hear we not
Throughout the historic page a secret voice
That whispers to their fame? still dwell
they not
In fond remembrance—and when freedom calls
The generous action from a patriot soul,
Still speak they not in loud and angry tone,
Again unsheathe their swords, yet red with
blood,
And bid Oppression tremble on the throne?
And could'st thou rouse by science' active
powers,
The latent fire from spirits such as these,
E'en Albion should be free—again should
breathe,
Amid the regions of her arctic sky,
An air untainted by the noisome blasts
Of mad ambition or corrupted pow'r;
No more should hear the yell of pale despair,
The bitter cries of woe, and want, and pain,
The curse of hatred, or the hiss of scorn.

"*Sensibility, the Stranger, and other Poems,*" by Mr. HARVEY, is the first public effort of a young poet. Under such circumstances, criticism is always disarmed of much of her severity, and we feel pleasure in stating, that there is much promise of future excellence in the volume of Mr. Harvey. There is a pleasing smoothness in the versification, and considerable taste in the arrangement and elucidation of the subjects.

The "*Hints relative to Native Schools, together with the Outline of an Institution for their Extension and Management;*" drawn

drawn up at Serampore, in the East Indies, contain powerful evidence of the activity of the Baptist mission at that place. As the diffusion of knowledge is the only means of destroying error of every kind, we cannot but wish those gentlemen success in their praiseworthy endeavours to remove the veil of ignorance from the Hindu mind. The mode in which they propose to do this is by compendiums, not only of morality, but of natural philosophy in the native dialects: of this we cordially approve, and which, we doubt not, will be attended with beneficial effects; but they will permit us to warn them against an error into which the Roman Catholic missionaries have every where fallen, viz. that of refusing the perusal of the Bible to the lower classes: as soon as their Hindu converts are capable of comprehending that book, they ought to have it. Perfect freedom, in religious matters especially, is the only way of arriving at genuine knowledge.

The first number of a work, intitled "*The Philosophical Library*," appeared on the first of January. It contains a reprint of the Life and Morals of Confucius, who flourished above five hundred years before the coming of Christ: those morals are, indeed, an extraordinary composition for such an age and such a country: the cornerstone of them,—“xxiv. Do to others what you would they should do unto you; and do not unto another what you would not should be done unto you;” is so exactly similar to the doctrine of the gospel, that we are more than surprised at the coincidence. Inasmuch as the circulation of sound moral truths cannot but be beneficial to society, our mite of approbation, to this plan, must not be withheld.

Another novel from the same manufactory which produced “Waverley,” “Guy Mannering,” “the Antiquary,” and “Tales of my Landlord,” has arrived in London, under the title of “*Rob Roy*.” We deeply regret the trading spirit among writers of talent that has of late so much increased, is increasing, and ought to be diminished; and which is so glaringly exhibited in these Scottish literary wares. What is to be said?— Booksellers are determined to be men of wealth, and there will be always found ready writers for hire, who will administer to the appetites of the multitude whatever be the taste of the moment, and thus the town is fed with one sort of mental repast till it is *surfeited*. We are of opinion that such is the case at

present with Scottish novels, of this cast, at least; and we do not think this new speculation will add to the reputation of the writer.

The “*Notes on a Journey from the Coast of Virginia to the Territory of the Illinois*, by MORRIS BIRKBECK,” in the spring of 1817, contain a variety of recent and important information relative to the Back Settlements of the United States of America, and will form an excellent guide for those persons who are desirous of quitting their mother-country, and seeking an asylum in the western vales of America beyond the Alleghany ridge, where active industry is assured of its due reward, and where the artificial distinctions in older states of society have not yet debased the human mind.

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Victoires, Conquêtes, Desastres, Revers, et Guerres Civiles des François, de 1792 à 1815; with a general map and 131 plans of battles, sieges, &c.: also, a Biographical Dictionary of the principal Personages, &c.; by a Society of Military and Literary Men.

Dictionnaire, Historique, Topographique, et Militaire, des Environs de Paris. 12mo.

Cimetieres de Paris: promenades to the Cemeteries of Paris, with thirty engravings of the tombs of Chenier, Delille, St. Lambert, Legauvè, Marshal Ney, Pichegru, Gretry, Madame Cottin, &c.; a view of the catacombs, and a plan of the vaults of the Cathedral of St. Dennis, where the Kings of France are buried. 1 vol. 12mo.

Description des Pyrénées, avec cartes et tableaux; par M. Dralet. 2 tom. 8vo. 9s. 6d.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL, *Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.*

IF any doubt existed, that success in the fine arts depends on no natural contingencies of climate, we might quote the excellency, and perhaps the actual superiority, of the British school, in every department of art in which native genius has been duly called forth. There can, we presume, be at this time no doubt but that Patronage is the basis of all successful exertions of genius; and that it was Pericles who produced a Phidias and a Praxiteles,—just as Napoleon produced a Canova and a David. Similar patronage of the merchants and nobility of Britain has, in like manner, engendered a WEST, a LAWRENCE, a WILKIE, a TURNER, and a CHANTREY; and produced a host of other artists, such as no country could ever boast. Thus it appears, from a list of each class inserted in the seventh and last number of the *Annals of the Fine Arts*, that modern Patronage has created in England not less than NINE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-ONE professional artists, of various descriptions, resident in and near the metropolis. Of whom there are—

- 532 PAINTERS.
- 45 SCULPTORS.
- 149 ARCHITECTS.
- 93 ENGRAVERS IN LINE.
- 38 IN MIXED STYLES.
- 19 IN MEZZOTINTO.
- 33 IN AQUATINTA.
- 22 ON WOOD.

And, what deserves to be specially noticed, among the painters, there are no less than forty-three ladies!

Mr. PRINCE HOARE is engaged on a Life of the late illustrious patriot and philanthropist, GRANVILLE SHARPE,—a man whose deeds deserve to be recorded as examples to good men of all ages and countries.

As American literature and the productions of native American genius are daily becoming of increased interest in Great Britain and Ireland, it may be satisfactory to state, that the PHILADELPHIA PORT-FOLIO (generally regarded as the best monthly miscellany in the United States,) is now regularly imported into London, and may be had in succession on the first day of any month, with other Magazines and Journals.

Mr. ROBERT BLOOMFIELD is engaged in a descriptive poem of the splendid mansion and that enchanting spot,

Southill, near Bedford, the seat of the late Mr. Whitbread.

Letters written during a Tour through Ireland, by J. C. CURWEN, esq. M.P. are announced, in two volumes, octavo.

Dr. ADAM NEALE has in the press, Travels through Germany, Poland, Moldavia, and Turkey, in a quarto volume, illustrated by eleven engravings.

Mr. PETER COXE has in the press, the Social Day; a poem; embellished with twenty-eight engravings.

Mr. NICHOLS will soon publish a third volume of the Illustrations of Literary History, including Memoirs of George Hardinge, esq.

A work on Pompeii has been announced, in eight parts, from original drawings taken on the spot in 1817, by GEORGE TOWNLEY, esq. accompanied with plans and elevations, and a map of the Campania Felici. The plates of the views to be etched and engraved in mezzotinto, of the size of Claude's Liber Veritatis.

Mr. JAMES HAKEWILL announces a Picturesque Tour of Italy; in illustration of, and reference to, the celebrated works of Addison, Eustace, and Forsyth. The first number will appear early in the spring.

An Account of the Life, Ministry, and Writings, of the late Rev. JOHN FAWCETT, D.D. fifty years minister of the gospel at Halifax, will be shortly published by his son.

A Topographical and Perspective Survey of the *Campagne di Roma*; exhibiting to the traveller and classic scholar every object of interest in that celebrated country; illustrated by a plan on an extended scale, and by views referring to the plan, and forming a complete panorama of the ancient territory of Rome; by Dr. F. Ch. L. SICKLER, member of the Academy of Antiquities at Rome,—is in great forwardness.

The admirers of the fine arts of every country, will have an opportunity, in the course of the ensuing spring, to gratify their inclinations in the purchase of the greatest collection of copper-plates, with their impressions, that ever was exposed to public sale,—the property of the Messrs. Boydells, deceased. The importance of this collection will be readily conceived when the public is informed, that it consists of upwards of 5000 cop-

per-

per-plates, engraved after the most capital pictures, of the first masters of the various schools of painting in Europe : among which there are above 900 from the Italian ; 400 from the German ; nearly 200 from the Flemish ; 300 from the Dutch ; about 800 from the French ; and about 2500 from the English school ; among which there are the ORIGINAL ENGRAVINGS of HOGARTH ; eighty-two after Sir Joshua Reynolds ; sixty after Mr. West ; besides a great number after Barrett, Barry, Beechy, Copley, Cosway, Farrington, Gainsborough, and others.

Part the first, with plates, of *Surgical Essays* ; by MR. ASTLEY COOPER and MR. BENJAMIN TRAVERS, will shortly appear.

MR. NICHOLAS CARLISLE's History of the Endowed Grammar-Schools, is sent to the press, and is expected to be published in the month of May next. The work will make at least two large octavo volumes, ornamented with engravings.

J. W. LAKE, esq., is preparing a volume of poetry.

Justice is about to be rendered by kindred genius to the memory and labours of the famous THOMAS PAINE, the energy of whose political writings led our base and corrupt factions to pay their dependants for burning him in effigy in every village of the empire. MR. COBBETT, who reports that he lives within a few miles of the spot where this politician breathed his last, has volunteered to become his biographer, and to rescue his memory from the blasphemies against the sacred majesty of truth, of which it has been the object. MR. COBBETT proposes also to edite his works, and adapt them to existing circumstances, by original notes. We observe, at the same instant, that MR. WOOLLER, in his Journal, proposes, evidently without participation, that the birth-day of Paine should be publicly celebrated as an antidote to that of Pitt. It is a wonderful trait in the history of man, that these popular testimonies in favour of Mr. Paine should take place no more than twenty years from his death, after he had passed a long life amid persecution, personal slander, and ingratitude.

MR. ROBERT M'WILLIAM, architect, has in the press an Essay on the Origin and Operation of the Dry-Rot ; in which the source of the disease is investigated, with a view to establish the modes of prevention and cure on rational principles. It will make a quarto volume, illustrated with plates ; and to it will be

annexed suggestions on the cultivation of forest trees, with abstracts of the Forest Laws, from the earliest times.

An addition has been made to Sir HUMPHRY DAVY's Safety-lamp, by MR. NEWMAN ; by which it appears probable that its utility will be increased. It consists in attaching to the lower part of the wire gauze a convex lens ; the effect of this is, that the miner will have it in his power to direct a strong light upon any particular part where it may be required, while the lens has the further advantage of covering a portion of the gauge, and preserving it from the coal-dust and oil, by which, without considerable care, it is liable to be obstructed.

A Narrative will speedily be published of a Voyage to Barbary, and of a Residence at Algiers ; comprising sketches of the Dey and his ministers, anecdotes of the late war, with observations respecting the relations of the Barbary States with the Christian powers, and on the necessity of their complete subjugation ; by SIGNOR PANANTI ; with notes, by EDWARD BLAQUIERE, esq.

MR. JASPER RICARD, surgeon, of Bath, will shortly publish, Commentaries on the Principle of those Affections which produce speedy Death, during or immediately after Child-birth ; illustrated by a variety of cases and dissections.

DR. J. P. SMITH has in the press, the Scripture Testimony of the Messiah, in two octavo volumes.

MR. WM. COLE is printing, Conversations on Algebra ; being an introduction to the first principles of that science.

ZELIX ALBAREZ, or Manners in Spain ; interspersed with poetry, by ALEX. R. C. DALLAS, esq. is printing in three volumes.

MR. WOODLEY, editor of the Cornwall Gazette, is preparing an Account of his Literary Life, with anecdotes of many distinguished literary characters.

DR. D. DEWAR, of Aberdeen, has an octavo volume of Sermons in the press.

MR. C. U. RÖRDANSZ is about to publish, the Mercantile Guide ; being an account of the trade of the principal commercial places on the Continent of Europe ; of their moneys, exchanges, weights and measures, charges, duties, &c. ; in one volume, octavo.

In March will appear, a volume entitled, Epistolary Curiosities, or Unpublished Letters from Elizabeth, Queen of Bohemia ; Prince Rupert, General Lord Astley, General Fairfax,

John Selden, Oliver Cromwell, General Monk, Sir Robert Sutton, &c. edited by REBECCA WARNER, of Beech Cottage, Bath.

A Collection of the Poems of ARTHUR BROOKE, esq. of Canterbury, is in the press.

A periodical publication has been commenced in London, under the superintendance of a learned Spaniard, entitled *El Teatro Espanol Escogido*. It will contain the most esteemed Plays of Lope de Vega, Calderon de la Barca, Moreto, Tirso de Molina, Roxas, Solis, followed by Cruz y Cano, Moratin, and other recent writers, selected with care, and illustrated by explanatory notes.

Mr. COLERIDGE intends to give a course of literary Lectures, which, if filled up according to his outlines, cannot fail of being, to a large portion of society, of considerable interest and attraction.

In February will be published, Narrative of a Voyage to Newfoundland and the Coast of Labrador; illustrated with a map and engravings; by Lieut. E. CHAPPELL, R.N.

Mr. BAKEWELL will commence his series of Lessons on Geology, at the Argyle-rooms, early in March, to be elucidated by a magnificent suite of rock specimens, lately collected by himself; and by a great variety of new and original drawings, and sections, and models. Mr. Bakewell is also preparing for publication, a Treatise on Practical Geology, with plates; to which will be added a series of questions and enquiries, addressed to British geologists, on certain undetermined parts of the geology of England.

By the Report from the Small-Pox Hospital, in another part of our Magazine, it will be seen what deplorable ravages that pestilential disease still makes in this metropolis. Out of 160 patients admitted during the year, with the casual small-pox, forty-eight have died. One, out of forty-two, has died of the inoculated small-pox; whilst of 3,124 who were vaccinated, did not die one. Upon what ground our laws yet remain so defective that the small-pox inoculation is still permitted, we are completely at a loss to conceive. Our quarantine laws are borne without complaint;—why should not those persons who have the fancy for small-pox inoculation be restrained from doing mischief amongst us, upon the same ground as the quarantine laws are

enforced? It would be a curious inquiry to learn how many of the forty-eight deaths, from casual small-pox, were occasioned by inoculated patients.

A Synoptical Catalogue of British Birds has been published, by Messrs. NICHOLLS and Co. intended to identify the species spoken of by different provincial names, in various counties of Great Britain. It contains also the valuable additions and generic arrangements of Dr. Leach, from a Catalogue he recently printed.

The important fact of the practicability of curing cancer seems fully established, by the recent discovery of the treatment by pressure. Further reports (by the author, Mr. SAMUEL YOUNG,) are in the press.

The Suffolk Garland, a Collection of Poems, Songs, Tales, Ballads, &c. relative to that county, is in the press.

Mr. PERCY intends to publish by subscription, Cawood Castle, and other poems, with engravings, in the first style of the art, by FINDEN, from sketches by the author. The work will be put to press as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers can be procured.

Mr. CHAMBERS has in the press a work, entitled Geographical Questions and Exercises, blended with historical and biographical information.

Mr. ARMSTRONG, historical engraver, has brought to maturity, by giving great attention and much time to it, a perfectly new and legitimate method of line engraving, extensive in its application, and, as far as it does apply, executing its subject superior to any of the methods now in use.

Mr. YOUNG has completed engravings from a series of cabinet pictures, transmitted to him by the late Sultan Selim, representing the portraits of the Emperors of Turkey, from Othman, the founder of the imperial family, to Selim the twenty-eighth emperor.

A new edition of Smollet's Miscellaneous Works, by Dr. ANDERSON, in six octavo volumes, is nearly ready for publication.

The extraordinary admiration of LORD BYRON's poetry cannot be more strongly exemplified than by stating, that it is reported that not less than four thousand copies of his unpublished fourth and last canto of *Childe Harold*, have been already bespoken.

Dr. HIBBERT, who lately visited the Shetland islands, with the view of determining their geognostical structure and relations, found in the island of Unst

Unst considerable masses of that valuable substance, the chromate of iron.

A corrected and enlarged edition of BYTHNER'S *Lyra Prophetica Davidis Regis*, is in the press; the first part of which will soon appear.

Shortly will be published, Scientific Tables, or the Juvenile Student's Classical Guide to the Sciences.

Dr. WINTER is preparing for publication a second edition of Pastoral Letters on Non-conformity; addressed to Young Persons; which will be ready about the middle of February.

A second edition, considerably improved, of the Evidences of Revealed Religion, on a new and original plan; being an appeal to Deists on their own principles of argument; by S. THOMPSON; will be ready for publication early in February.

In the press and speedily will be published, in one volume, a Week's Holiday at Home, or the Townly Family; being a collection of original stories for the amusement and instruction of youth; containing also a morning and evening Hymn for every day in the week.

Mr. EASTLAKE, whose historical portrait of Bonaparte on board the Belcherophon obtained him deserved celebrity, is at Rome, and is employed by the Duchess of Devonshire in illustrations of Horace.

A brilliant meteor was observed at Ipswich on the 8th ult. at three minutes before one o'clock in the morning, about midway between the Bull's Horns: a fiery body was perceived resembling a red-hot ball of iron, four or five inches in diameter, which having passed three or four degrees in a direction between the principal stars of Capella and Canis Minor, burst into a spherical body of white light, nearly as large as the full moon, of so great lustre as scarcely to be borne by the eyes, throwing out a tail about three degrees in length, of a beautiful rose-colour, tinged round the edges with blue. It thus proceeded in its course, without apparent diminution, towards the principal star in the head of Hydra, (very near the ecliptic,) a little beyond which it suddenly disappeared, (it is believed) with an explosion; a rumbling noise being distinctly heard, like that of cannon discharged at a distance, about ten or twelve seconds afterwards. Its duration, as nearly as it could be estimated, was about five seconds, during which it traversed a space of nearly sixty degrees.

The SALOON OF ARTS is now re-

moved to the rooms in Old Bond-street, where the Water-colour Society used formerly to make their annual exhibition. We think it our bounden duty to acquaint our readers of the re-opening, to public view, of a collection so well worthy of their particular attention. Considerable additions have been made to the collection, among which are a picture of Leonardo da Vinci, two by Titian, a large and beautiful picture by Andrea del Sarto, and various others of high rank; and a very superb collection of the high-finished miniatures of sacred subjects, to illustrate manuscripts of devotion used in the Sacristy of the Vatican.

We have to announce Vol. 2 of the Annual Biography for 1818, in the course of the ensuing month. The biographies of the late Messrs. Ponsonby, Horner, Curran, Glenie, Eyles, Irwin, Admiral Duckworth, Sir Herbert Croft, Doctors Disney and Thomson, the Dukes of Marlborough and Northumberland, &c. are detailed at full length, from original sources of information. A Poem, written by the Hon. Henry Erskine, in 1770, is to be now published for the first time; together with many other original documents.

From the experiments and observations upon the state of the air in the fever hospitals at Cork, at a time when they were crowded with patients labouring under febrile contagion, by EDWARD DAVY, esq. it seems determined that contagious matter cannot be detected by our present means of analysing gases, — all his experiments seeming to lead to the conclusion, that there is no material difference in the [known] chemical constitution of the air in the crowded fever-wards of the city of Cork, and the atmosphere in places that are very generally supposed more salubrious. But we will hope that this important inquiry will not stop here: that contagion is an active and deleterious principle, we all know; and we trust that future chemical researches will render this hydra more obedient to our wills.

The following aged persons reside, it appears, at three stations on Ceylon:—

Years of Age.	Years of Age.
5 of 70	2 of 82
1 — 72	1 — 83
1 — 73	1 — 84
1 — 74	1 — 85
3 — 75	2 — 90
1 — 77	1 — 95
12 — 80	1 — 98
2 — 81	1 — 115

Most

Most flowers begin to droop and fade after being kept during twenty-four hours in water; a few may be revived by substituting fresh water; but all (the most fugacious, such as poppy, and perhaps one or two others excepted,) may be completely restored by the use of hot water. For this purpose place the flowers in scalding water, deep enough to cover about one-third of the length of the stem: by the time the water has become cold, the flowers will have become erect and fresh; then cut off the coddled ends of the stems and put them into cold water.

Fluor spar, although abundant in England, is very rare in Scotland: it has been met with at Monaltree, in Aberdeenshire; and in the remote island of Papa-Stour, one of the Shetlands. A few months ago, Professor JAMESON met with this rare substance, near the village of Gourock, in vesicular cavities of porphyry.

CANOVA's colossal statue of Bonaparte, which was presented to the Duke of Wellington by the King of France, is arrived in England, and is placed in Apsley-house,—the duke's London residence.

It has been long known, that the temperature at which water boils is diminished in proportion to the diminution of the weight of the atmosphere; and this principle had been pointed out by Fahrenheit, and more lately by Cavallo, as a means that might be employed for measuring altitudes. M. WOLLASTON, by a paper just published in the Philosophical Transactions, has contrived an apparatus by which this may be accomplished,—even with more accuracy and convenience than the common barometer. The two great objects were,—first, that very small portions of heat might be rendered perceptible; and, secondly, that the instrument should be portable. Both these objects are attained by having the thermometer with a large bulb and a very fine stem, and this only extending for a few degrees,—corresponding to the range which may be supposed likely to be ever required.

A very interesting print has lately appeared at Chester, from a correct drawing of an oak tree standing in the grounds of Sir Robert William Vaughan, bart. at Nauran near Dotzette, in Merionethshire, concerning which Mr. Pennant has given us some interesting particulars. The original sketch of this oak was made by Sir R. C. Hoare, whilst on a visit to Sir W. Vaughan, on the 27th of July,

1813; and on the same night, (which was perfectly calm) this aged tree fell to the ground.

RUSSIA.

A set of casts from the Elgin marbles are to be immediately prepared for the Imperial Academy of Arts at Petersburgh, under the direction and superintendence of Mr. Haydon, to whom M. Olenin, the president, has written in the most flattering terms for that purpose.

AUSTRIA.

An Austrian work, called the *Patriotic Sheets*, give the following account of the present state of the literature in the different languages which now comprise the dominions of Austria:—

German Literature, it is said, maintains itself in the highest rank; and has even made sensible progress within the last ten years.

Italian Literature approaches closely to that of Germany, and the presses of Venice and Milan have produced very important works on the sciences.

Slavian Literature supports itself vigorously, especially in Bohemia; and several journals, notwithstanding the confined condition of the language, are published in the Slavian language.

Hungarian Literature is by no means listless, and has produced several excellent performances, in verse; with some spirited translations of classic authors, ancient and modern.

Modern Greek Literature, a branch of singular importance, cultivated with zeal by the Greeks, settled at Vienna; but the works it produces are sent to Macedonia, Turkey, Albania, the Morea, and other places, which in ancient times little expected to receive literature from the shores of the Danube.

Serbian Literature, since the time of Obredwitch, has deserved success by the merit of several of his publications.

FRANCE.

COUNT LAPLACE has published some observations on the Ring of Saturn, in which he contends that two principles are necessary to maintain the ring in equilibrio round the planet. One of them relates to the equilibrium of its own parts, which requires that the particles of the surface of the ring should have no tendency to detach themselves; and, if we suppose this surface to be fluid, it is maintained in consequence of the different forces by which it is acted upon. The count informs us, that he has proved in the third book of the *Méchanique Céleste*, that this property can only be rendered complete by a rapid motion of rotation of the ring in its

its own plane, and round its own centre. The second principle relates to the suspension of the ring round the body of Saturn. A hollow sphere, and generally a hollow ellipsoid, whose interior and exterior surfaces are similar and concentric, would be in equilibrio round Saturn, whatever might be the point of concavity occupied by the centre of the planet; but this equilibrium would be indifferent, that is, being acted upon, it would neither tend to take its primitive state again, nor to remove away; the slightest cause, such as the action of a satellite, or a comet, would therefore be sufficient to precipitate the ellipsoid on the planet. Thus the two properties concur in showing, that the ring turns in its plane, on itself, and with rapidity. The duration of this rotation ought to be nearly that of the revolution of a satellite moving round Saturn, at the distance of the ring itself; and this duration is about ten hours and a half: Dr. Herschel has confirmed this result by his observations.

Experiments on distilled sea-water have been tried at Brest, Toulon, and Rochefort, by giving it as drink to the galley-slaves, and using it in cooking their victuals. The result of these experiments is, that distilled sea-water may be used as a necessary of life for a month, and even for a longer time; and that it may be of great assistance in long voyages and journeys of discovery.

M. H. L'EVEQUE, member of the Society of Arts of Geneva, has just published an elementary work on the Study of Landscape, proper to conduct the pupil by gradation from the simplest object to the compound, and from the first rudiments to the time that he can draw from nature.

M. HUMBOLDT has lately published, at Paris, a work on the geographical description of plants, according to the temperature, latitude, elevation of the soil, &c. He offers some interesting views with regard to vegetable forms. On comparing, in each country, the number of plants of certain well-determined families with the whole number of vegetables, he discovers numerical ratios of a striking regularity. Certain forms become more common as we advance towards the pole, while others augment towards the equator. Others attain their maximum in the temperate zones and diminish equally by too much heat and too much cold; and, what is remarkable, this distribution remains the

same round the old globe, following not the geographical parallels, but those which Humboldt calls *isothermic*; that is, lines of the same mean temperature. These laws are so constant, that, if we know in a country the number of species of one of the families, we may nearly conclude from it the total number of plants, and that of the species of each of the other families.

M. LATREILLE has published, at Paris, a work on the distribution of insects. This is intimately connected with the distribution of plants, and in reality, the same insects are found upon the mountains of a warm country that inhabit the plains of colder countries. The difference of ten or twelve degrees of latitude, at an equal height, brings with it particular insects; and when the difference amounts to twenty or twenty-four degrees, almost all the insects are different. There are analogous changes corresponding to the latitude, but at distances much more considerable. The old and the new world have genera of insects peculiar to each. Even those which are common to both present appreciable differences. In the western parts of Europe, the domain of southern insects appears very distinctly, as soon as going from north to south we come to a country favourable to the cultivation of the olive. This change of temperature is marked by the presence of scorpions.

UNITED STATES.

Dr. MITCHILL, announces the discovery of the remains of a mammoth in the town of Goshen, Orange County, within sixty-miles of New-York, in a meadow belonging to a Mr. Yelverton. The soil is a black vegetable mould, of an inflammable nature. It abounds with pine-knots and trunks, and was about thirty years ago covered with a grove of white pine-trees. The length of the tooth was six inches, the breadth three and a half inches; the circumference of the lower jaw, including the tooth it contains, twenty six-inches; the length of the jaw, thirty-five inches.

Mr. HARRISON HALL, of Philadelphia, has announced, that he is about to put to the press a work, called Hall's Distiller; which will contain a description of steam-stills, with their history and improvement; and a variety of additional hints concerning wines, cyder, beer, &c. and a series of experiments upon grain.

MEDICAL REPORT.

REPORT of DISEASES and CASUALTIES occurring in the public and private Practice of the Physician who has the care of the Western District of the City Dispensary,—the limits of which, commencing at the Fleet-street end of Chancery-lane, pass through Gray's Inn-lane, Portpool-lane, Hatton Wall, Great Saffron-hill, West-street, Smithfield-bars, Charterhouse-lane and square; along Goswell-street to Old-street; down Old-street, as far as Bunhill-row; thence crossing the Old Jewry, and extending along Queen-street, terminate at the water-side.

THE writer of the essays now to be resumed, under the head of "Reports of Diseases," commences the execution of his task with unfeigned diffidence. He feels the difficulty of the undertaking to be both positive and relative: positive, inasmuch as the conscientious discharge of his duty, as a medical reporter, necessarily involves very high and anxious responsibilities; and relative, since any enterprise, which brings him into competition with such men as Willan, Reid, Fothergill, and Want, cannot be contemplated without very fearful apprehensions as to the result. A recollection, however, of the real and respective merits of his several predecessors, will serve to keep in exercise a spirit of emulation; and, in this point of view, the successful exertions of the above-mentioned writers may be regarded as a guarantee for a certain measure of his own success. The design indeed of the present Reporter, he is free to avow, embraces a somewhat larger circle than that of any of the gentlemen who have preceded him; for, beside those incidental remarks which will grow naturally out of the occurrences of the month,—beside both a general and particular statement of diseases and remedies,—it is intended that the present series of papers shall be made the medium of occasional criticisms on the doctrines of the day; and shall even include remarks on authors, in the shape of reviews of their books. The Reporter does not mean to pledge himself to a notice of all the writings which issue from the press, upon topics connected with medicine: such a pledge, both the nature and limits of these essays would prevent him from redeeming. He wishes, however, to be explicitly understood, as purposing to animadvert occasionally, to as great an extent as possible, upon the more prominent productions of his contemporaries, and to make their labours subservient to his own design of presenting to the public a general estimate of the philosophy and practice of the healing art. He may be allowed the incidental remark, that authors may always calculate upon a candid, if not upon a kindly, reception: indeed, the very circumstance of a reviewer being known, constitutes no inconsiderable security against an unfair treatment of his author.

There is another feature, by which the writer of these reports is desirous that they should be characterised; namely, that kind of popular information which is, perhaps, sometimes withheld from the public, under the apprehension that its communication would involve a departure from professional dignity. Nothing in medicine can be mean that is useful. All practical knowledge is the result of individual observation; and the medical art must ever, more or less, be marked by a certain cast and character of empiricism. Why, for instance, a little spirits of turpentine, applied to a recent burn, should prevent, in a great measure, the consequences of the accident,—is a truth that cannot be made easily to square with any pathological principles: but it is nevertheless an useful fact, which ought not to be withheld from the public, because it is of difficult explication,—and because it is easily applied.

The Reporter may perhaps be expected to apologise for the omission of a list containing the names of diseases. A full avowal of the principle upon which this omission is made, would lead to too lengthened a dissertation on nosology and nomenclature. These two subjects may, perhaps, be treated of a little more at large during some occasional lack of temporary matter for a Report: let it suffice now to say, there is so much that is supposititious, or at least arbitrary, in the naming of morbid affections, that no catalogues, which should be made out of a given number of the same diseases by different physicians of equal ability and learning, would ever, but by the greatest chance, be found to correspond. It is the writer's opinion, that both the profession and the public are considerably at fault upon the head of morbid nomenclature; but, as he has just stated, he cannot at present go further into this head of enquiry.

As this paper is intended to be rather a Preface than a Report, no farther mention will be made of the diseases of the preceding month, than just to state, that rheumatic and pulmonary affections have been, in the Reporter's practice, by far the most prevalent. Fevers are evidently on the decline; indeed, were he to judge from his own opportunities of observation, the writer would say, that there has been much more than commensurate alarm recently excited in the mind of the public respecting the existence and spread

spread of fever. Popular apprehension is soon awakened: and every individual has lately been talking of typhus, of infection, and of contagion, in terms indicative of alarm, that a plague was about to visit the metropolis. Such fears, let the Reporter be permitted to assure his readers, are totally unfounded; and let it be considered as his intention to occupy the next paper by some remarks on the much-agitated, and still-unsettled, question of contagious and infectious maladies.

D. UWINS.

Thavies Inn; January 20, 1818.

REPORT OF CHEMISTRY, NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, &c.

CHEMISTRY has been so long awakened from its slumber, that there is now little danger of it again becoming torpid: mankind begin to be convinced generally, that the basis of all knowledge is experiment; and, treading cautiously, but surely, in this path, our results are, as they ought to be, satisfactory and convincing. The connexion which chemistry is now known to have with the arts, is too intimate and too necessary ever to permit them to be separated; and, as long as they continue auxiliaries to one another, there is no doubt but our knowledge in this first of all sciences, must unavoidably increase. Foreign nations, as well as our own, find it their interest to promote chemical inquiries; and it cannot but be highly gratifying to the friends of science to observe the majestic march.

The universal use of *tincture of turnsole*, as a test, seems to have induced the universal belief, that it was good and sufficient. Professor Branchi, who always ventures to think and observe for himself, discovered the fallacy of this notion; and, on investigation, found that very little was known on the subject, and that the opinions which have been promulgated respecting it, are remarkable for nothing but their contradiction and absurdity. Turnsole being a manufactured substance, in which *lichen perillus*, *croton tinctorum*, *variolaria oricina*, or other lichens, may form the basis, it is not extraordinary that its chemical elements should be different. Chevreul found it consisted of colouring matter, of muriate, sulphate, and sub-carbonate of potash; of carbonate of lime; of alumine and oxide of iron, and of silica. The professor proceeded to collate all the opinions of the different chemists, who have treated of turnsole, and brings them to the test of experiment, in which he evinces equal ingenuity and address. The idea of Chevreul, that the colouring matter of turnsole is the result of a colouring principle being united to an acid, is experimentally disproved; but the opinion most remarkable for self-contradiction, is that quoted from the French translation of Dr. Thomson's Chemistry. In it the author confounds tincture of turnsole and syrup of violets; and says, that the acids change vegetable blue colours into red; but that, if those colours have been rendered green by the alkalies, the acids make them re-appear and restore them. Turnsole is not changed into green by alkali, and even the restoring of the colour to syrup of violets, must depend on a very exact saturation. The tincture of turnsole, it appears, spontaneously changes its colour from blue to yellow, and then blue again, whether exposed to, or excluded from the air; and, at the same time, some sulphuretted hydrogen is evolved. These spontaneous changes of colour take place in the course of a few days; sub-carbonate of potash, or alcohol, added to the tincture, will prevent it changing its colour for two years. The change into yellow is attributed to the sulphuretted hydrogen, which is derived from the decomposition either of the vegetable or animal matter, urine being used for the preparation of turnsole. The final result is, that the tincture of turnsole is subject to change its colour and become yellowish in more or less time; that it does not always experience this alteration more rapidly, in consequence of being prepared with hot water; that it loses its colour oftener when entirely excluded from the air, than when partially exposed to it; that an alkaline solution of a carbonate of potash in a sufficient dose, prevents it from losing its colour, and that alcohol has the same effect; that, being reddened by acid and kept in a close vessel, it suffers no further change; that it is discoloured with a little acid, and takes the colour of red-wine, which finally becomes blue on exposure to the air or to ebullition; that, by this means, it is more capable of indicating the existence of an acid in small quantity; that the red vinous colour is owing to carbonic acid; that by means of phosphorus it becomes red on exposure to the atmosphere; that, when exposed to the solar rays, it undergoes much greater changes in open than in close vessels; that in repeated changes of colour it precipitates some flakes of insoluble matter; that, when its colouring matter is almost entirely decomposed in a close vessel, it has then experienced the greatest number of discolorations; that, on becoming yellow, in a vessel containing atmospheric air, it abandons part of its carbon, which, with the oxygen of the atmosphere and caloric, forms carbonic acid gas; that the alkalinized, or acidulated tinctures do not sensibly alter the air with

which they are in contact; that the discoloured tincture has sometimes the smell of sulphuretted hydrogen gas, which is manifested by paper moistened with a solution of acetate of lead, or by a piece of silver; and lastly, that this sulphuretted hydrogen seems owing to the spontaneous discolourment of the tincture itself.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

PRICES OF MERCHANTIZE.		December 26, 1817.	January 23, 1818.
Cocoa, W. I. common	£4 0 0	to 4 4 0	£4 0 0 to 4 4 0 per cwt.
Coffee, Jamaica, ordinary	4 6 0	— 4 7 0	0 0 0 — 0 0 0 ditto.
— fine	0 0 0	— 0 0 0	0 0 0 — 0 0 0 ditto.
—, Mocha	6 1 0	— 6 10 0	6 4 0 — 6 10 0 ditto.
Cotton, W. I. common	0 1 7	— 0 1 9	0 1 7 — 0 1 9 per lb.
—, Demerara	0 1 10	— 0 2 0	0 1 9 — 0 2 1 ditto.
Currants	5 3 0	— 5 5 0	5 8 0 — 5 10 0 per cwt.
Figs, Turkey	4 0 0	— 5 0 0	4 10 0 — 5 0 0 ditto.
Flax, Riga	80 0 0	— 0 0 0	82 0 0 — 84 0 0 per ton.
Hemp, Riga Rhine	45 0 0	— 0 0 0	47 10 0 — 48 0 0 ditto.
Hops, new, Pockets	30 0 0	— 34 0 0	28 0 0 — 31 10 0 per cwt.
—, —, Bags	28 0 0	— 30 0 0	28 0 0 — 30 0 0 ditto.
Iron, British, Bars	14 0 0	— 15 0 0	14 0 0 — 15 0 0 per ton.
—, —, Pigs	7 0 0	— 9 0 0	7 0 0 — 9 0 0 ditto.
Oil, salad	15 0 0	— 18 0 0	17 0 0 — 18 0 0 per jar.
—, Galipoli	100 0 0	— 0 0 0	100 0 0 — 0 0 0 per ton.
Rags	3 0 0	— 3 3 0	3 4 0 — 3 6 0 per cwt.
Raisins, bloom or jar, new	5 10 0	— 6 0 0	5 10 0 — 6 0 0 ditto.
Rice, Carolina, new	2 6 0	— 2 7 0	2 6 0 — 2 8 0 ditto.
—, East India	1 4 0	— 1 8 0	1 3 0 — 1 8 0 ditto.
Silk, China	1 5 7	— 1 15 3	1 5 7 — 1 15 3 per lb.
—, Bengal, skein	1 7 2	— 1 8 2	1 7 2 — 1 8 2 ditto.
Spices, Cinnamon	0 12 0	— 0 13 2	0 13 4 — 0 13 6 ditto.
—, Cloves	0 3 9	— 0 0 0	0 3 9 — 0 5 11 ditto.
—, Nutmegs	0 5 11	— 0 6 1	0 5 11 — 0 6 1 ditto.
—, Pepper, black	0 0 8½	— 0 0 0	0 0 8½ — 0 0 8½ ditto.
—, —, white	0 0 11½	— 0 1 0½	0 0 11½ — 0 1 0½ ditto.
Spirits, Brandy, Cogniac	0 13 6	— 0 13 10	0 13 0 — 0 13 6 per gal.
—, Geneva Hollands	0 4 9	— 0 5 3	0 4 0 — 0 4 3 ditto.
—, Rum, Jamaica	0 3 6	— 0 5 0	0 3 6 — 0 5 0 per gal.
Sugar, brown	3 13 0	— 3 17 0	3 14 0 — 3 18 0 per cwt.
—, Jamaica, fine	4 5 0	— 4 8 0	4 6 0 — 4 10 0 ditto.
—, East India, brown	1 17 0	— 2 2 0	1 17 0 — 2 2 0 ditto.
—, lump, fine	5 10 0	— 6 0 0	5 12 0 — 6 0 0 ditto.
Tallow, town-melted	4 0 0	— 0 0 0	4 11 6 — 0 0 0 ditto.
—, Russia, yellow	3 19 0	— 4 0 0	3 18 0 — 3 19 0 ditto.
Tea, Bohea	0 2 6½	— 0 2 7	0 2 6 — 0 2 7 per lb.
—, Hyson, best	0 5 8	— 0 6 0	0 5 8 — 0 6 0 ditto.
Wine, Madeira, old	90 0 0	— 120 0 0	90 0 0 — 120 0 0 per pipe.
—, Port, old	120 0 0	— 125 0 0	120 0 0 — 125 0 0 ditto.
—, Sherry	110 0 0	— 120 0 0	110 0 0 — 120 0 0 per butt.

Premiums of Insurance.—Guernsey or Jersey, 20s. 2.—Cork or Dublin, 25s. a 30s.—Belfast, 25s. a 30s.—Hambro', 3g. a 5g.—Madeira, 20s. a 25s.—Jamaica, 30s. a 35s.—Greenland, out and home, —

Course of Exchange, Jan. 23.—Amsterdam, 11 8 C. F.—Hamburgh, 34 2 2½ U.—Paris, 24 40 B 2 U.—Leghorn, 50½.—Lisbon, 58½.—Dublin, 9 per cent.

At Messrs. Wolfe and Edmonds' Canal Office, Change Alley, Cornhill—Grand Junction CANAL shares sell for 218l. per 100l.-share.—Birmingham, —l.—Coventry, 920l.—Leeds and Liverpool, 255l.—Trent and Mersey, 1500l.—East India DOCK, 170l. per share.—West India, 202l.—The Strand BRIDGE, —l.—West Middlesex WATER-WORKS, 46l. 10s.—GAS LIGHT COMPANY, 68l.

Gold in bars 4l. 1s. per oz.—New doubloons 4l.—Silver in bars 5s. 3½d.

The 3 per cent. red. on the 28th, were 80; 4 per cent. 98½; and consols 79½.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of BANKRUPTCIES and DIVIDENDS, announced between the 20th of Dec. 1817, and the 20th of Jan. 1818, extracted from the London Gazettes.

BANKRUPTCIES. [This Month 104.]

(The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses.)

A DAMSON E. Liverpool, tobacconist. [Chester, Staple's inn
Akers J. Charles street, City road, corn dealer. [Hull, Chiswell street
Baker J. L. and G. Leeds, merchants. [Wilson, Greville street, Hatton Garden
Bruce A., J. Brown, and G. Scott, London, army clothiers. [Price and Williams, Lincoln's inn
Burges H. Birmingham, factor. [Tooke, Gray's inn
Cliffe C. Commercial road, victualler. [Knight and Freeman, Basinghall street
Child R. Waltham St. Lawrence, Berks. [Hamilton, Berwick street, Soho
Clarke W. Sheffield, master builder. [Blakelock, Serjeant's inn
Clark J. Montreal, North America, merchant. [James, Bucklersbury
Collyer R. Cheltenham, porter dealer. [King, Serjeant's inn
Davies J. Wells, cabinet maker. [Sandys and Norton, Crane court, Fleet street
Day J. Bridge road, Surry, auctioneer. [Hughes, Dean street, Fetter lane
Dellow J. Milk yard, Lower Shadwell, basket maker. [Vincent, Bedford street, Bedford square
Elliott J. Bristol, coal factor. [Orms, Clement's inn
Elliot J. Bath street, City road, baker. [Wilks, Finsbury place
Ellis E. Manchester, joiner. [Adlington and Gregory, Bedford row
Favene G. Copthall court, Throgmorton street, bill and exchange broker. [Paterson, Old Broad street
Gibbon T. Manchester, pork dealer. [Avison and Wheeler, Castle street, Holborn
Gilbert W. Bath, baker. [Nethersole and Ballon, Essex street, Strand
Gray R. Norwich, broker. [Poole and Greenfield, Gray's inn
Haudley W. Stretton en le field, grocer. [Baxter and Bowker, Furnival's inn
Hardy B. Manchester, mason. [Hurd, Johnson, and Greenwood, Temple
Harvey G. Lane end, Staffordshire, draper. [Willis, Clarke, and co., Warrington court, Throgmorton street
Haslam J. Kettleholme, Chester, calico printer. [Ellis, Chancery lane
Hadley T. G. Jacob street, Dockhead, baker. [Cottle, Basinghall street
Harrison J. Manchester, gun maker. [Cunliffe and Kay, Manchester
Hengell J. H. South Shields, shipowner. [Bell and Brodrick, Bow church yard
Hewitt W. Solihull, Gloucestershire. [Poole and Greenfield, Gray's inn
Hilliar H. St. James's street, umbrella manufacturer. [Cook, Clerkenwell
Hitchon W. St. Peter's hill, whalebone merchant. [Hurd and Johnson, Temple
Holroyde J. Halifax, merchant. [Becket, Noble street, Fetter lane
Houston J. Manchester, and T. Smith, Middleton, cotton spinners. [Makinson, Temple
Hockley D. and W. Snook, Brooke street, Holborn, working goldsmith. [Taylor, Gray's inn
Hughes P. Fenchurch, Staffordshire, innkeeper. [Leigh, Wood street, Cheapside
Jackson J. B. Liverpool, cooper. [Leigh, Mason, and Houseman, New Bridge street
Kirkham J. Leek, Staffordshire, farmer. [Cook, Clerkenwell
Lea J. late of Nantwich, Cheshire, corn dealer. [Collins and Keen, Stafford
Ladbrook J. Draycot, Warwickshire, farmer. [Carter, Coventry
Lind T. Hem heath, Staffordshire, carpenter. [Barber, Fetter lane
Marston W. N. Salford, corn dealer. [Ellis, Chancery lane
Marshall J. Cleckheaton, Yorkshire, clothier. [Evans, Hatton Garden
M'Michael W. Bristol, merchant. [Bourdillon and Hewitt, Bread street
Matthew W. Usk Monmouthshire, scrivener. [Price and Williams, Lincoln's inn
Marshall J. Manchester, draper. [Milne and Parry, Temple

Mason P. New Mill, Derbyshire, shopkeeper. [Milne and Parry, Temple
Newell W. N. Derby, cheese factor. [Long and Austen, Gray's inn
Nye J. Tunbridge, baker. [Palmer and France, Bed ford row
Oliver J. Newington Causeway, cordwainer. [Cable, Curistor street
Pawsey J. and J. W. Haywood, Blackman street. [Wile liams and co., Blackman street
Peel J. Southwark, potato merchant. [Watson, Clifford's inn
Pilkington J. late of Preston, grocer. [Norris, John street, Bedford row
Poole W. Leicester, hosiery. [Edmunds and Jeffer, Chancery lane
Powis J. Midford place, Tottenham court road. [McDuff, Cable street, Holborn
Procter G. Birmingham, optician. [Swain and co., Old Jewry
Ravenihaw T. Liverpool, grocer. [Dacie and John, Temple
Redmayne T. Preston, linen draper. [Blakelock, Serjeant's inn
Rogers J. Newland, Gloucestershire, tanner. [Platt, Lincoln's inn
Richardby J. Durham, joiner. [Wilson, Greville street
Rush J. Haverfordwest, linen draper. [Jenkin, James, and co., New inn
Scott R. Liverpool, merchant. [Cook, Clerkenwell
Shiffner G. St. Michael's alley, Cornhill, insurance broker. [Abbot and Vivash, Mark lane
Shortman P. Bristol, shopkeeper. [Dax and co., Doughty street
Shuttleworth J. S. Stratford on Avon, wine merchant. [Barlow and co., Austin Friars
Starkey W. Gutter lane, silk manufacturer. [James, Bucklersbury
Stansfield J. Stockport, butcher. [Parker, Norfolk street, Strand
Swainson J. Manor row, East Smithfield, merchant. [Wilde, Warwick square
Taylor J. and J. and J. Leigh, Agecroft, Lancashire, calico printers. [Willis, Warrington court
Thomas D. Carmarthen, grocer. [Poole and Greenfield, Gray's inn
Thomson E. Ferry hill, Durham, farmer. [Wilson, Greville street
Tomlison J. Franklin, Worcestershire, dealer. [Platt, New Boswell court
Travers J. Newton, J. T. Ross, and H. Jones, Lower Whitley, Cheshire, millers. [Hurd and Johnson, Temple
Trout T. Bishopsgate street, linen draper. [Willett, Crown court, Threadneedle street
Turner F. Doncaster, cordwainer. [King, Cable street
Waddington S. Halifax, corn factor. [Evans, Hatton Garden
Watson G. Hatfield, Yorkshire, butcher. [Walker, Lincoln's inn fields
Walker W. and J. Pall Mall court, army agents. [Chippendale, Great Queen street
Watts G. and W. Bush, Bristol, colcurmen. [Bourdillon and Hewitt, Bread street
Wart H. V. Birmingham, merchant. [Alexander and Holme, New inn
White M. Lowdham, Nottinghamshire, bleacher. [Chippendale, Great Queen street
Wigney G. A. and G. Seymour, Chichester, brewers. [Hume, Gray's inn
Willis G. Bath, upholsterer. [Young, Charlotte rows, Mansion house
Wills G. Monument yard, wine merchant. [Willett, Crown court, Threadneedle street
Williams D. Carmarthen, currier. [Dax and co., Doughty street
Williams T. Leadenhall street, broker. [Kearsey and Spurr, Bishopsgate street
Wingfield J. Long lane, West Smithfield, fiddler. [Allan, Frederick's place, Old Jewry
Woods W. Crawford street, Mary le bone, linen drapery. [Few and co., Henrietta street, Covent Garden
Wood J. Liverpool, merchant. [Hull, Chiswell street
Wright P. Kensington lane, brewer. [Coote, Austin Friars
Wright E. Stafford, alehouse keeper. [Collins and Keenes, Stafford
Wylie H. and W. T. Richardson, Abchurch lane, merchants. [Wright, Fenchurch street,

DIVIDENDS.

Adam D. Fleet street
Alderton H. Sunderland
Allen W. South Milford, Yorkshire
Amos J. and C. Sutherland, St. Helen's
Anderson D. Gray's inn lane
Anderson S. R., W. Sanderson, and J. Giddon, Austin Friars
Andras J. Bath
Ashton T. Stamford
Atmore R. Foulsham, Norfolk
Ayling J. Chertsey
Barlow M. and J. Bartholomew close
Baker A. and J. H. Cawthorne, Darby street

Bailey B. Mitcham
Baker C. Bristol
Barker T. and J. Bread street
Barnes W. Blackheath
Battier J. R. and J. J. Gould square, Crutched Friars
Barron J. Tardebigg, Warwickshire
Badham C. Bromyard
Baillmer J. City chambers
Beit S. Norwich
Beecher K. Pownall terrace
Bennett R. Platt, Kent
Berriman E. St. Ives, Cornwall
Bentley R. Whitehorse yard, Drury lane
Biggs J. Charles street, Hatton garden

Boardman S. and R. Liverpool
Boyes B. Tokenhouse yard
Brame T. Lowestoft
Bradshaw J. Postern row, Tower hill
Brown B. Shad Thames
Bramley H. New City chambers
Braffington S. Burslem, Staffordshire
Burdock J. East Cheap
Burn A. Sunderland
Burr E. Chatham
Bull J. Sen. and J. Bull, jun. Watling street
Butler T. Blackfriars road
Carling F. Union street, Broad street
Carter W. Stevage, Herts

Cartwright J. Saltford, Somerset
 Champney J. Balby, Yorkshire
 Chappell J. and T. B. Fitzgibbon,
 Mayfield, Sussex
 Chegney J. Oxford street
 Chester R. Much Wenlock
 Cockayne T. Great Haywood, Staffs.
 Cowie J. Aldermary Postern
 Cohen B. Bishopsgate street
 Cozens W. Kensington
 Copland R. jun. Liverpool
 Cole R. Great Yarmouth
 Crosley J. Halifax
 Crowther W. and C. Trapp. Charles
 street, Middlesex
 Danah R. Windley, Derbyshire
 Day R. Doncaster
 Daniel R. Coleman street
 Demain S. Wakefield
 Dickens E. Eynsford, Kent
 Deatly B. Rawcliffe, Yorkshire
 Dickinson J. Guildhall passage
 Dodson H. and J. Southwark
 Dowie W. R. Tooley street
 Doeg D. York
 Drabwell R. Doncaster
 Dwyer G. Exchange Alley
 Ely J. Blackfriars road
 Evans H. Cheapside
 Kean J. Parliament street
 Fisher W. Cambridge
 Fletcher J. and J. Liverpool
 Fletcher W. Goat mills, Cumberland
 Forbes W. and G. Lewis, Liverpool
 Furtado J. R. South street
 Gedge W. Throgmorton street
 Geron W. and A. B. Goujon, Lang-
 bourn chambers
 Giblett P. New Bond street, and W.
 Giblett, Micklefield hall
 Goudhill J. Fenchurch street
 Grover J. Hastings
 Harvey W. G. Battle
 Hamper J. Southwark
 Harding T. Font-morials
 Harper C. and J. McWinnie, Snowfield
 Hayter T. Odcombe, Somerset
 Harris H. Coventry
 Henry H. Liverpool
 Hodgson J. jun. Coleman street
 Hodges W. Kew
 Holmes T., J. Harris, and J. English,
 Long Acre
 Mowden W. Cannon street
 Neptonstall G. Tadcaster
 Nixon J. L. Plymouth dock
 Hudson F. Aldermanbury
 Muxham G. Blackhall
 Hudson E. Gibraltar
 Murry J. and I. and R. Powles, Nag's
 head court, Gracechurch street
 Hudson J. High Wycombe
 James E. Pembroke
 James G. Bristol
 Jacks W. Bristol
 Jenkins T. Judd street, Brunswick
 square

Jefferson T. Wigton
 Johnson W. and T. Liverpool
 Jockhill J. Brighthill, Yorkshire
 Jarvis M. Burton, Staffordshire
 Jones J. Oswestry
 Jones W. Chester
 Jowsey J. H. Sunderland
 Kemp A. F. Austin Friars
 Knapton R. Nicholas lane
 Knowlton C. Bristol
 Labernan W. Stancombe, Devon
 Lachlan A. M. and J. Galt, Great St.
 Helen's
 Leonard S. and W. Spiring, Bristol
 Lewis T. Tower street
 Lemoline J. L. Oxford street
 Luffe H. Benhall
 Luckman J. Wigan
 Linthorne B. Wabrook, and J. Jo-
 liffe. Crewkerne
 Lightoller T. Halliwell, Lancashire
 Love C. Old Bond street
 Mackenzie A. J. and H. Roper, Cross
 street, Finsbury square
 Mackoull J. Worthing
 Maltby R. Mortimer street
 Matthews W. Liverpool
 Maunsell E. Theobald road
 Meek J. and G. Gill, Liverpool
 Mellor E. Aldermanbury
 Midleton J. King's Lynn
 Mitchell J. Midlant, Sussex
 Midleton T. Liverpool
 Morgan J. jun. Liverpool
 Morton R. Lucas street, Commer-
 cial road
 Mortlock M. Bedford street, Covent
 Garden
 Morland S. Dean street, Finsbury sq.
 M'Brair R. Fen court, Fenchurch st.
 Molony M. City road
 Nattali O. Nicholas lane
 Neilson W. Liverpool
 Newbold D. Birmingham
 Newton D. New Malton
 Newcomb W. Vine street, Westminster
 Nice T. Bishopsgate street without
 Orton T. Liverpool
 Paget G. York street
 Parker S. South Lambeth
 Parker J. Chancery lane
 Parker T. Chorley. Lancashire
 Pappa G. Bristol
 Pay E. Amersham, Bucks
 Payne J. S. and W. Watson, Iron-
 monger lane
 Pennell W. jun. Queenhithe
 Ferry S. C. Birmingham
 Phillips S. R. and B. P. Riding,
 Liverpool
 Pidgeon P. and W. Stock Exchange
 coffee house
 Pocock R. Redbournbury, Herts
 Poynot J. and T. Brook street
 Poultney T. Stoke upon Trent
 Prattle W. Ryarsh. Kent
 Raren J. Litcham, Norfolk
 Randall R. Coleman street

Raine J. and B. Shoot, Baginby
 wells
 Reader M. Bristol
 Reay J. Mark lane
 Ridley J. K. Widgeon hill, Leominster
 Ritchie W. Finsbury square
 Roxfern S. Stockport
 Robson E. Morpeth
 Robinson T. and J. Stead, Dalton
 Russel R. New road, Sloane street
 Seabrook R. Great Bradley, Suffolk
 Scott T. S. Great St. Helens
 Sheaths A. and C. J. Steel, and J.
 Wray. Lincoln
 Scolefield N. and T. W. Kershaw,
 Greenwich
 Shaw R. Rochdale
 Shattock G. Reading
 Sharples G. Southwick, Hants
 Sharples W. and J. Daulby, Liverpool
 Shepherd T. Kingston upon Hull
 Sizer G. Holborn hill
 Simpson G. Upper Grosvenor street
 Smith B. and N. Ridhead, Penrith
 Smith J. Thirsk, Yorkshire
 Smith J. Great Marlow
 Smith J. Feverham
 Spear W. Upper Thames street
 Sparkes J. and A. Coles, Portland
 street
 Stanton P. Bristol
 Stanley J. Rochester
 Stokes C. and J. H. Snider, sen.
 Birmingham
 Stor J. and R. E. Young, Kingston
 upon Hull
 Stoever J. Eagle yard, Radcliffe
 Highway
 Strong G. Exeter
 Storrs J. Doncaster
 Tallis J. Doncaster
 Taylor B. and W. Fleet street
 Taylor H. and J. Vining, Bristol
 Thomson T. sen. and jun. Nether-
 compton, Dorset
 Turner J. Bury mill
 Walmeley R. M. Turner, and W. J.
 Turner, Basinghall street
 Wale G. North Shields
 Walton E. and T. Bread street
 Westbrook R. sen. Reading
 Whealwright C. A. Cullum street
 White J. and J. G. Cochrane, Fleet
 street
 Withington R. Stockport
 Williams J. Lower Coleman street,
 Bunhill row
 Williams T. Whitstone, Worcesterhs.
 Wilson S. Liverpool
 Wilkinson J. Oxford within War-
 rington
 Wright R. Wareham, Dorset
 Wood H. Workington
 Vailes J. New North street
 Van Dyck P. D. A. J. G. Leaven,
 and W. A. de Gruiter Vink,
 Circus Minories
 Verdenheim W. Rosemary lane.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE month of December is not remarkable for any great variety, or energy of agricultural operation, nor is there at present any thing of novelty to report from the various parts of the country. The early-sown wheats, which by no means bear the largest proportion, exhibit a strong and luxuriant plant, to a degree of rankness, and too large a bulk of vegetation upon the best soils: the late sown, those particularly on clover-leys, have, as might be expected, suffered greatly from the slug, and will have a renewed peril to encounter in the spring, from the wire-worm. In the north, the benefit of a week's frost has been experienced; elsewhere, of a few days, which served to check the too rapid growth of the wheats, and, in some sort, to amend the condition of the wet lands. The usual operations of husbandry, hedging, ditching, carting, manure, threshing, and carrying corn, have proceeded as the weather permitted; the latter with great spirit, the market-prices being acknowledged by the farmers as remunerating and satisfactory. The deficiency of the last crop becomes more and more apparent, and is a new warning to those public instructors, who, viewing the straw only, determine that every crop shall be abundant. The turnips have received some damage from the frost, and the alternacy of frost and thaw; but the quantity on the ground is great. The same of the cabbage tribe. The open weather having encouraged out-lying stock, much damage has been received on wet soils, and the rot in sheep has become still more alarming than in the last accounts. Lean stock increases in price, and the prospects of grazing appear hazardous. Pigs are cheap; hogs scarce and dear. Dairy cows still dearer than last report. Good saddle and coach horses excessively dear; and well-bred horses for exportation much in request. Wool still advancing on a very short stock in the country. The times gradually mending with respect to the labourers;

labourers; still great numbers either without employ, or on wages inadequate to their support.

Smithfield : Beef 3s. to 4s. 8d.—Mutton 4s. to 5s. 4d.—Veal 5s. to 6s. 10d.—Pork 4s. 8d. to 6s.—Lamb 6s. to 7s.—Bacon 5s.—Fat 4s. 5d $\frac{1}{2}$.

Corn Exchange : Wheat 5s. to 11s.—Barley 3s. to 5s.—Oats 19s. to 37s.—The Quarter-loaf in London, 4lb. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. from 14d. to 11d.—Potatoes 2l. 10s. to 5l. per ton.—Hay 3l. 10s. to 5l. 10s. per load.—Clover do. 3l. 10s. to 6l. 10s.—Straw 1l. 14s. to 2l. 8s.

Coals, in the pool, 32s. 6d. to 43s. 6d. per chaldron, of 36 bushels.

Middlesex ; Jun. 23.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Meteorological Results of the Atmospheric Pressure and Temperature, Evaporation, Rain, Wind, and Clouds, deduced from Diurnal Observations, made at Manchester; by THOMAS HANSON, Surgeon.

Latitude 53° 25' North—Longitude 2° 10' West—of London.

Results for December, 1817.

Mean monthly pressure, 29.63—maximum, 30.18—minimum, 2.880—range, 1.38 inches.

Mean monthly temperature, 37.48—maximum, 54°—minimum, 25°—range, 29°.

Greatest variation of pressure in 24 hours, .52 of an inch, which was on the 28th.

Greatest variation of temperature in 24 hours, 20°, which was on the 17th.

Spaces described by the curve formed from the mean daily pressure, 4.6 inches, number of changes, 7.

Monthly fall of rain, 3.360 inches—rainy days, 21—foggy, 4—snowy, 5—haily, 4.

Wind.

N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.	Variable.	Calm.
0	1	6	2	0	9	4	4	4	0

Brisk winds, 2—boisterous ones, 0.

Clouds.

Cirrus. Cumulus. Stratus. Cirro-Cumulus. Cirro-Stratus. Cumulo-Stratus. Nimbus.

0	13	1	11	6	1	0
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Character of the period,—cold, gloomy, and rainy.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN JANUARY;

Containing official Papers and Authentic Documents.

FRANCE.

THE French minister produced his budget for the present year in the end of December, and the contents are sufficient to fill a quarto volume of a moderate size.

The expenditure is as under, in French money:—

To the allies,—for the armies and the contribution.....	312,268,521
Ministers,—that is, army, navy, home department	292,913,000
Interest of debt of all sorts..	192,000,000
Pensions of all sorts.....	65,000,000
Civil list	34,000,000
Departmental expences	31,976,000
Melanges	23,600,000
Clergy	22,000,000
Negotiations	18,000,000
 Total expenditure	993,244,022

The whole sum, in English money, is about forty-one millions; which is not quite equal to the interest of the debt and sinking fund of England.

The revenue falls short in France of

the expenditure about nine millions sterling.

Three loans were negotiated last year in funds of 5 per cent.; the first at 52 $\frac{1}{2}$ for 100. The second at 55 $\frac{1}{2}$, and the last at 61 $\frac{1}{2}$; the average price 56 $\frac{1}{2}$, which produced to the lenders about 9 per cent. per annum. The total amount of the three loans was 301,844,200.

An English reader will suppose the article of eighteen millions for negotiations to be for foreign negotiations, but no such thing; it is for negotiating loans on anticipations to relieve the treasury, and enable it to pay regularly.

The expences of the army are 157,600,000, and of the navy 44,000,000.

The number of pensioners is 198,951; and, as the total amount of pensions is 65,522,000 francs, the average amount is 330 francs, or about 13l. 10s.

Of those pensioners, there are—

<i>Persons.</i>	
Military 135,234—the amount	49,492,682
Clergy .. 55,349	12,914,976
Civil.... 8,365	3,134,000

The

The collection of revenue costs about 20 per cent. on the gross amount collected.

The quantity of tobacco consumed is twenty-four millions of pounds weight; which is equal to the quantity of tea consumed in Britain and Ireland; and, of that tobacco, five-sixths are, by law, French produce, and one-sixth foreign.

When the confederates withdraw, there will be a surplus of revenue of about four millions sterling, and there is a sinking-fund of nearly two millions; so that the real surplus will be about six millions sterling, the whole revenue continuing at thirty-two millions.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Parliament elected in 1811 met, under the presumed authority of the *Septennial Bill*, on the 27th,—when its proceedings were opened by the following speech, delivered by commissioners, in the name of the Regent:—

My Lords and Gentlemen,

We are commanded by his Royal Highness the Prince Regent to inform you, that it is with great concern that he is obliged to announce to you the continuance of his Majesty's lamented indisposition.

The Prince Regent is persuaded that you will deeply participate in the affliction with which his Royal Highness has been visited, by the calamitous and untimely death of his beloved and only child the Princess Charlotte.

Under this awful dispensation of Providence, it has been a soothing consolation to the Prince Regent's heart, to receive from all descriptions of his Majesty's subjects the most cordial assurances, both of their just sense of the loss which they have sustained, and of their sympathy with his parental sorrow: and, amidst his own sufferings, his Royal Highness has not been unmindful of the effect which this sad event must have on the interests and future prospects of the kingdom.

We are commanded to acquaint you, that the Prince Regent continues to receive from foreign powers the strongest assurances of their friendly disposition towards this country, and of their desire to maintain the general tranquillity.

His Royal Highness has the satisfaction of being able to assure you, that the confidence which he has invariably felt in the stability of the great sources of our national prosperity has not been disappointed.

The improvement which has taken place in the course of the last year in almost every branch of our domestic industry, and the present state of public credit, afford abundant proof that the difficulties under which the country was labouring were chiefly to be ascribed to temporary causes.

So important a change could not fail to

withdraw from the disaffected the principal means of which they had availed themselves for the purpose of fomenting a spirit of discontent, which unhappily led to acts of insurrection and treason; and his Royal Highness entertains the most confident expectation that the state of peace and tranquillity to which the country is now restored, will be maintained against all attempts to disturb it, by the persevering vigilance of the magistracy, and by the loyalty and good sense of the people.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

The Prince Regent has directed the estimates for the current year to be laid before you.

His Royal Highness recommends to your continued attention the state of the public income and expenditure of the country; and he is most happy in being able to acquaint you, that, since you were last assembled in Parliament, the revenue has been in a state of progressive improvement in its most important branches.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

We are commanded by the Prince Regent to inform you, that he has concluded treaties with the courts of Spain and Portugal, on the important subject of the abolition of the slave-trade.

His Royal Highness has directed that a copy of the former treaty should be immediately laid before you; and he will order a similar communication to be made of the latter treaty, as soon as the ratification of it shall have been exchanged.

In these negotiations, it has been his Royal Highness's endeavour, as far as circumstances would admit, to give effect to the recommendations contained in the joint addresses of the two houses of Parliament; and his Royal Highness has a full reliance on your readiness to adopt such measures as may be necessary for fulfilling the engagements into which he has entered for that purpose.

The Prince Regent has commanded us to direct your particular attention to the deficiency which has so long existed in the number of places of public worship belonging to the Established Church, when compared with the increased and increasing population of the country.

His Royal Highness most earnestly recommends this important subject to your early consideration, deeply impressed, as he has no doubt you are, with the just sense of the many blessings which this country, by the favour of Divine Providence, has enjoyed; and with the conviction, that the religious and moral habits of the people are the most sure and firm foundation of national prosperity.

The Address, in the Commons, was moved by Mr. WOODHOUSE, and seconded by Mr. WYNDHAM QUIN; and, in the Lords, by the EARL OF AYLESBURY, and seconded by LORD SELSEY.

The total expenditure of 1817 was estimated by the Finance Committee at sixty-five millions in round numbers; but the revenue is only forty-seven millions: there remains, therefore, a deficiency to be provided for of about eighteen millions sterling.

Abstract of the Net Produce of the Revenue in the Years ending January 5, 1817 and 1818.

	1817.	1818.
Customs	£4,979,154	£6,889,975
Excise	17,871,991	16,370,854
Stamps.....	5,969,721	6,337,421
Post-office ..	1,426,000	1,338,000
Assessed Taxes	5,783,322	6,127,529
Land Taxes..	1,127,929	1,163,320
Miscellaneous	241,199	492,872
Unappropriated War Duties ..	374,006	1,062,073
Total Consolidated Fund	<hr/> 37,773,329	39,782,044 <hr/>
Annual Duties to pay off Bills:—		
Customs	2,393,201	2,861,505
Excise	534,124	258,131
Pensions, &c.	4,016	—
Total Annual Duties ..	<hr/> 2,931,341	3,129,636 <hr/>
Permanent & Annual Duties ..	40,704,670	42,911,680
War Taxes:—		
Customs	1,008,366	—
Excise	4,462,074	3,097,312
Property	11,185,584	1,268,458
Total War Taxes....	<hr/> 16,656,024	4,365,770 <hr/>
Total Net Revenue	<hr/> 57,360,691	47,277,450

UNITED STATES.

At the meeting of Congress, on the 5th of December, PRESIDENT MONROE delivered a Speech, of which the following are the chief paragraphs of general interest:—

Fellow Citizens of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives.—At no period of our political existence had we so much cause to felicitate ourselves at the prosperous and happy condition of our country. The abundant fruits of the earth have filled it with plenty. An extensive and profitable commerce has greatly augmented our revenue. The

public credit has attained an extraordinary elevation. Our preparations for defence, in case of future wars, from which, by the experience of all nations, we ought not to expect to be exempted, are advancing, under a well-digested system, with all the dispatch which so important a work will admit. Our free government, founded on the interest and affections of the people, has gained, and is daily gaining, strength. Local jealousies are rapidly yielding to more generous, enlarged, and enlightened views of national policy. For advantages so numerous, and highly important, it is our duty to unite in grateful acknowledgments to that Omnipotent Being, from whom they are derived, and in unceasing prayer, that he will endow us with virtue and strength to maintain and hand them down, in their utmost purity, to our latest posterity.

I have the satisfaction to inform you, that an arrangement, which had been commenced by my predecessor, with the British government, for the reduction of the naval force, by Great Britain and the United States, on the lakes, has been concluded; by which it is provided, that neither party shall keep in service on Lake Champlain more than one vessel; on Lake Ontario more than one; and on Lake Erie, and the Upper Lakes, more than two; to be armed, each, with one cannon only; and that all the other armed vessels, of both parties, of which an exact list is interchanged, shall be dismantled. It is also agreed, that the force retained shall be restricted, in its duty, to the internal purposes of each party; and that the arrangement shall remain in force until six months shall have expired, after notice given by one of the parties to the other of its desire that it should terminate. By this arrangement, useless expense, on both sides, and, what is of still greater importance, the danger of collision between armed vessels in those inland waters, which was great, is prevented.

I have the satisfaction also to state, that the commissioners, under the fourth article of the Treaty of Ghent, to whom it was referred to decide, to which party the several islands in the Bay of Passamaquoddy belonged under the treaty of 1783, have agreed in a report, by which all the islands in the possession of each party before the late war have been decided to it. The commissioners acting under the other articles of the treaty of Ghent, for the settlement of boundaries, have also been engaged in the discharge of their respective duties, but have not yet completed them. The difference which arose between the two governments under that treaty, respecting the right of the United States to take and cure fish on the coast of the British provinces, north of our limits, which had been secured by the treaty of 1783, is still in negotiation.—

The

The proposition made by this government to extend to the colonies of Great Britain the principle of the convention of London, by which the commerce between the ports of the United States and British ports in Europe had been placed on a footing of equality, has been declined by the British government. This subject having been thus amicably discussed between the two governments, and it appearing that the British government is unwilling to depart from its present regulations, it remains for congress to decide, whether they will make any other regulations, in consequence thereof, for the protection and improvement of our navigation.

The negotiation with Spain, for spoliations on our commerce, and the settlement of boundaries, remained, essentially, in the state it held, by the communications that were made to congress by my predecessor. It has been evidently the policy of the Spanish government to keep the negotiation suspended, and in this the United States have acquiesced, from an amicable disposition towards Spain, and in the expectation that her government would, from a sense of justice, finally accede to such an arrangement as would be equal between the parties. A disposition has been lately shewn by the Spanish government to move in the negotiation, which has been met by this government, and, should the conciliatory and friendly policy, which has invariably guided our councils, be reciprocated, a just and satisfactory arrangement may be expected. It is proper, however, to remark, that no proposition has yet been made from which such a result can be presumed:

It was anticipated, at an early stage, that the contest between Spain and the colonies would become interesting to the United States. Through every stage of the conflict the United States have maintained an impartial neutrality, giving aid to neither of the parties, in men, money, ships, or munitions of war. They have regarded the contest, not in the light of an ordinary insurrection or rebellion, but as a civil war between parties nearly equal, having, as to neutral powers, equal rights. Our ports have been open to both, and every article, the fruit of the soil, or of the industry of citizens, which either was permitted to take, has been equally free to the other. Should the colonies establish their independence, it is proper now to state, that this government neither seeks, nor would accept, from them any advantage, in commerce or otherwise, which will not be equally open to all other nations. The colonies will, in that event, become independent states, free from any obligation to, or connexion with, us, which it may not then be their interest to form on the basis of a fair reciprocity.

In the summer of the present year, an

expedition was set on foot against East Florida, by persons claiming to act under the authority of some of the colonies, who took possession of Amelia Island, at the mouth of the St. Mary's river, near the boundary of the State of Georgia. As this province lies eastward of the Mississippi, and is bounded by the United States and the ocean on every side, and has been a subject of negotiation with the government of Spain, as an indemnity, for losses by spoliation, or in exchange for territory of equal value, westward of the Mississippi, a fact well known to the world, it excited surprise that any countenance should be given to this measure by any of the colonies. As it would be difficult to reconcile it with the friendly relations existing between the United States and the colonies, a doubt was entertained, whether it had been authorized by them, or any of them. This doubt has gained strength, by the circumstances which have unfolded themselves in the prosecution of the enterprise, which have marked it as a mere unauthorised adventure. Projected and commenced with an incompetent force, reliance seems to have been placed on what might be drawn, in defiance of our laws, from within our limits; and of late, as their resources have failed, it has assumed a more marked character of unfriendliness to us; the island being made a channel for the illicit introduction of slaves from Africa into the United States, an asylum for fugitive slaves from the neighbouring states, and a port for smuggling of every kind.

Our relations with the other powers of Europe have experienced no essential change since the last session. In our intercourse with each, due attention continues to be paid to our commerce, and to every other object in which the United States are interested. A strong hope is entertained, that, by adhering to the maxims of a just, a candid, and friendly policy, we may long preserve amicable relations with all the powers of Europe, on conditions advantageous and honourable to our country.

With the Barbary states and the Indian tribes our pacific relations have been preserved.

In calling your attention to the internal concerns of our country, the view which they exhibit is peculiarly gratifying. The payments which have been made into the treasury shew the very productive state of the public revenue. After satisfying the appropriations made by law for the support of the civil government, and of the military and naval establishments, embracing suitable provision for fortifications and for the gradual increase of the navy, paying the interest of the public debt, and extinguishing more than eighteen millions of the principal, within the present year,

1818.]

year, it is estimated that a balance of more than six millions of dollars will remain in the treasury on the 1st of January applicable to the current service of the ensuing year.

The payment into the treasury during the year 1813, on account of imports and tonnage, resulting principally from duties which have accrued in the present year, may be fairly estimated at twenty millions of dollars; internal revenues, at two millions five hundred thousand; public lands at one million five hundred thousand; bank dividends and incidental receipts, at five hundred thousand; making in the whole, twenty-four millions and five hundred thousand dollars.

The annual permanent expenditure for the support of the civil government, and of the army and navy, as now established by law, amounts to 11,800,000 dollars: and for the sinking fund, to 10,000,000; making in the whole, 21,800,000 dollars: leaving an annual excess of revenue beyond the expenditure of 2,700,000 dollars, exclusive of the balance estimated to be in the treasury on the 1st day of Jan. 1818.

The regular force amounts nearly to the number required by law, and is stationed along the Atlantic and inland frontiers.

Of the naval force it has been necessary to maintain strong squadrons in the Mediterranean and in the Gulf of Mexico.

From several of the Indian tribes, inhabiting the country bordering on Lake Erie, purchases have been made of lands, on conditions very favourable to the United States, and, as it is presumed, not less so to the tribes themselves. By these purchases, the Indian title, with moderate reservations, has been extinguished, to the whole of the land within the limits of the State of Ohio, and to a great part of that in the Michigan Territory, and of the State of Indiana. From the Cherokee tribe a tract has been purchased in the State of Georgia, and an arrangement made, by which, in exchange for lands beyond the Mississippi, a great part, if not the whole, of the land belonging to that tribe, eastward of that river, in the State of North Carolina, Georgia, and Tennessee, and in the Albania territory, will soon be acquired. By these acquisitions, and others that may reasonably be expected soon to follow, we shall be enabled to extend our settlements from the inhabited parts of the State of Ohio along Lake Erie into the Michigan territory, and to connect our settlements by degrees through the State of Indiana and the Illinois territory, to that of Missouri. A similar and equally advantageous effect will soon be produced to the south through the whole extent of the states and territory which border on the waters emptying into the Mississippi and the Mobile. In this progress, which the rights of nature demand, and nothing can prevent, marking a growth rapid and gigantic,

it is our duty to make new efforts for the preservation, improvement, and civilization of the native inhabitants. The Hunter state can exist only in the vast uncultivated desert. It yields to the more dense and compact form, and greater force, of civilised population; and of right it ought to yield; for the earth was given to mankind to support the greatest number of which it is capable, and no tribe or people have a right to withhold from the wants of others more than is necessary for their own support and comfort.

A considerable and rapid augmentation in the value of all the public lands, proceeding from these and other obvious causes, may henceforward be expected. The difficulties attending early emigration will be dissipated, even in the most remote parts. Several new states have been admitted into our union, to the west and south, and territorial governments, happily organised, established over every other portion in which there is vacant land for sale. In terminating Indian hostilities, as must soon be done, in a formidable shape at least, the emigration, which has heretofore been great, will probably increase, and the demand for land, and the augmentation in its value, be in like proportion. The great increase of our population throughout the union will alone produce an important effect, and in no quarter will it be so sensibly felt as in those in contemplation. The public lands are a public stock, which ought to be disposed of to the best advantage to the nation. The nation should, therefore, derive the profit proceeding from the continual rise in their value. Every encouragement should be given to emigrants, consistent with a fair competition between them, but that competition should operate in the first scale to the advantage of the nation rather than individuals.

When we consider the vast extent of territory within the United States, the great amount and value of its productions, the connexion of its parts, and other circumstances, on which their prosperity and happiness depend, we cannot fail to entertain a high sense of the advantage to be derived from the facility which may be afforded in the intercourse between them, by means of good roads and canals. Never did a country of such vast extent offer equal inducements to improvements of this kind, nor ever were consequences of such magnitude involved in them. As this subject was acted on by Congress at the last session, and there may be a disposition to revive it at the present, I have brought it into view, for the purpose of communicating my sentiments on a very important circumstance connected with it, with that freedom and candour which a regard for the public interest, and a proper respect for congress require. Disregarding early impressions, I have

M

bestowed

[Feb. 1,

bestowed on the subject all the deliberation which its great importance, and a just sense of my duty, required—and the result is, a settled conviction in my mind, that congress do not possess the right. It is not contained in any of the specified powers granted to congress; nor can I consider it incidental to, or a necessary mean, viewed on the most liberal scale, for carrying into effect any of the powers which are specifically granted.

In communicating this result, I cannot resist the obligation which I feel to suggest to congress the propriety of recommending to the states the adoption of an amendment to the constitution, which shall give to congress the right in question. I think proper to suggest also, in case this measure is adopted, that it be recommended to the states to include, in the amendment sought, a right in congress to institute, likewise, seminaries of learning for the all-important purpose of diffusing knowledge among our fellow-citizens throughout the United States.

Our manufactures will require the continued attention of congress. The capital employed in them is considerable, and the knowledge acquired in the machinery and fabric of all the most useful manufactures, is of great value. Their preservation, which depends on due encouragement, is connected with the high interests of the nation.

Although the progress of the public buildings has been as favourable as circumstances have permitted, it is to be regretted that the capitol is not yet in a state to receive you. There is good cause to presume that the two wings, the only parts as yet commenced, will be prepared for that purpose at the next session. The time seems now to have arrived, when this subject may be deemed worthy the attention of congress, on a scale adequate to national purposes. The policy which dictated the establishment of a permanent residence for the national government, and the spirit in which it was commenced and has been prosecuted, show that such improvement was thought worthy the attention of this nation. Its central position,

between the northern and southern extremes of our union, and its approach to the west, at the head of a great navigable river, which interlocks with the western waters, prove the wisdom of the councils which established it.

In contemplating the happy situation of the United States, our attention is drawn, with peculiar interest, to the surviving officers and soldiers of our revolutionary army, who so eminently contributed, by their services, to lay its foundation.—Most of those very meritorious citizens have paid the debt of nature and gone to repose. It is believed, that, among the survivors, there are some not provided for by existing laws, who are reduced to indigence, and even to real distress. These men have a claim on the gratitude of their country, and it will do honour to their country to provide for them.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The attention of all mankind is now drawn to the crimes which *legitimacy* is perpetrating, or meditating to perpetrate, in this interesting part of the world. The same agents who deluded the people of England, during the late wars, into a confident belief that Napoleon was the aggressor, are again at their villainous work; and, unless the free press does its duty, and the people are on their guard against seductive arts, England is in danger of being involved in wars against Liberty in America as well as Europe. Her interest and honor might call on her to aid the independents, but her neutrality, at least, ought to be maintained.

Ferdinand's agents in Mexico lately gave out that the celebrated Mina had been defeated, and made prisoner; but later accounts describe him as at the head of victorious forces.

In Venezuela, the royalist armies appear to be nearly exterminated; but a *Russian* fleet, which was lately victualled and refitted at *Portsmouth*, is to carry out new supplies.

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON.

CHRONOLOGY OF THE MONTH.

DECEMBER 31.—A very numerous meeting assembled at the city of London Tavern to celebrate the tri-centenary of the Reformation. There were more than 1500 present; amongst whom were the Duke of Sussex, the Rev. Dr. Collyer, Mr. Simeon, Dr. Rippon, Dr. Newman, J. Wilks, esq. &c. &c.

JANUARY 1.—A petition, subscribed by several thousand Germans, has been presented to the Diet,—in which they claim, in con-

formity to the most sacred promises, that the people shall be called to participate in a true and worthy representation, on principles of essential equality.

3.—A meeting took place at the King's-head, Poultry, for the object of adopting some speedy means of relieving the distressed seamen with whom the streets are crowded. The sailors have been since amply provided for.

6.—Advices received, that the King of Spain has abolished all trading in slaves

on the coast of Africa, north of the line; and has restricted the trade south of the line to two years and five months,—when it is entirely to cease.

8.—A meeting was held at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, for the purpose of taking measures for clearing the streets of the metropolis of the immense number of mendicant poor who now fill it. A subscription has been entered into, which promises considerable relief to those distressed objects.

11.—Hostilities between the army of the United States and the Seminole Indians have commenced.

12.—News arrived that eleven British officers, who had landed in the United States of America, on their way to join the Spanish American independents, had been arrested, by a writ from Judge Washington.

18.—Accounts from the Havannah state, that a severe battle had been fought between Vera Cruz and Mexico,—in which the independents were victorious.

23.—Messrs. Roberts, Gil, Johnson, Ward, Knight, and Drummond,—persons who had been cruelly detained in different prisons, under the Habeas-Corpus Suspension, for nearly a year,—appeared in the Court of King's Bench, in consequence of having been discharged, upon their own recognizances to appear there on the first day of the term; but the Judges declared their attendance to be unnecessary.

27.—The sessions ended this day at the Old Bailey,—when sentence of death was passed on thirty-three prisoners; two of whom were for forgery; eleven to be transported for life; fifteen for fourteen years; sixty for seven years; and seventy-two to various other punishments: among these, Messrs. O'Callaghan, Phelan, and Newbolt, for the duel, are to be imprisoned three months in Newgate.

28.—During the debate last night on the Address, ministers gave notice of their intention to remove from the statute-book the wanton Act of the *sixth* session of the present *septennial* Parliament, which suspended the law of Habeas Corpus.

—.—The subscription in favour of Mr. Hone amounted this day to 2000*l.*—This sum, though creditable at once to Mr. Hone and to his political friends, is far below the value of his services to the public press; and, as a considerable portion of it must be absorbed by Mr. Hone's previous engagements, before it can be rendered available to his future prospects, we earnestly hope that the exertions of the friends of Liberty will not be relaxed till the amount serves as an exemplary lesson to persecutors, and as a means of placing Mr. Hone and his family above contingencies.

The number of patients admitted into the hospital for the small-pox, for inoculation and for vaccination, at Pancras, from

Jan. 1, 1817, to Jan. 1, 1818, is as follows:—With the casual small-pox, 160; for inoculation, 42; for vaccination, 3; outpatients for vaccination, 3124;—48 having died of casual small-pox, and 1 from inoculation.

The Grand Jury of the City of London, when they were about to be discharged on the 19th ult. presented to the court of the Old Bailey, a paper relative to the prison of Newgate, of considerable importance to its regulation and arrangement. Of juvenile predators, they say, "that four are under sentence of death in the condemned cells, and in irons, the youngest only nine years of age, and the *oldest* twelve."

On Jan. 12, Mr. Theodore O'Callaghan and Lieut. Baylee, of the 58th regt. met in a field near Chalk Farm, to fight a duel, when Lieut. Baylee received a wound in his right side, which proved fatal. Mr. O'Callaghan and the two seconds have since been tried for the offence at the Old Bailey, and found guilty of manslaughter.

A scene of riot and outrage took place in the borough of Southwark, on the night of the second of January. A public-house, the Black Lion, in Mint-street, was nearly demolished by an assemblage of the lower class of Irish, and two women were shot, and carried, in extreme danger, to Guy's hospital. The police-officers quelled the riot.

MARRIED.

At St. Margaret's, Westminster, G. G. Vincent, esq. to Miss Tappenden.

At Eaton-college, Rev. John Moore, rector of Langport, Devon, to Miss Roberts.

At St. George's, Bloomsbury, Mr. Chisholm, of Gray's Inn-square, to Mrs. Hall, of Bloomsbury-place.

Mr. John Jones, Borough High-street, to Miss Sperry.

Mr. Jacob Valentine, jun. son of the famed Hebrew bard, to Miss Levy, of Rathbone Place.

At Camberwell, S. Josling, esq. of Broad-street buildings, to Miss Butler, of Dulwich.

H. Plowman, esq. of Portman-street, to Miss Kirkman.

At St. George's, Bloomsbury, R. Hicks, esq. to Miss Platt, of Keppel-street.

Mr. C. Buck, of the Borough, to Miss Lock, of Oxford-street.

Major Keane, to Miss Fraser, third daughter of Sir W. Fraser, bart. of Bedford-square.

John Grove, M.D. of Salisbury, to Jean Helen, fourth daughter of Sir W. Fraser, bart.

Mr. H. R. Hodson, printer, of Cross-street, Hatton Garden, to Miss H. Hodson.

W. Yeates, esq. of Thorley, to Miss Watkins, of Kensington.

Mr. T. D. Smith, to Miss Johnson.

Mr. W. Cameron, to Miss Clark.

T. Newman, esq. of Nelmes, to Miss Hall, of Cumberland-street, Rutland-square.

Capt. J. A. Jones, to Annabella, daughter of the late W. J. W. Taylor, esq. of Bath.

Mr. T. Hall, Camberwell-grove, to Miss Atlee, of Deptford.

Mr. R. Taylor, of Maida-vale, to Miss Williams, of Clarendon-place.

J. F. Bessey, esq. of Earls Court, Brompton, to Miss Mann, of Parliament-street.

Edward James, esq. to Elizabeth, daughter of the late Rev. J. Boucher, of Epsom.

F. Lyne, esq. New Bond-street, to Miss Colt, of Stepney-green.

At Deptford, S. Prior, esq. of Blackheath, to Miss Stansfield, of Newcross.

At Newington, Mr. Webb, of Miles's-lane, to Miss Plumer.

At Lambeth, Mr. J. Dartnell, to Miss Maddocks.

DIED.

At his seat at Cuffnells, 80, the Rt. Hon. G. Rose, Treasurer of the Navy, &c. &c. of whom an account will be given in our next.

At Belsize-house, Hampstead, 28, the most Hon. the Marchioness of Ormonde, lady of the Marquis of Ormonde.

At Hampton Court-palace, 83, the Rt. Hon. Lady Caroline Herbert, relict of Charles H. esq., and sister to the Duke of Manchester.

At Clapham, John Perking Hill, M.D.

In St. Thomas's Hospital, John Hooper, one of the state prisoners tried with Thislewood, Preston, and Watson, for high treason: his remains was interred by the side of Cashman, according to his request, and his funeral was attended by many thousands.

Mr. Eldred, 100, page of the presence to King George the Second and Third.

Mr. J. Smith, 99, porter of the King's printing-house for more than sixty years.

In the Temple, 61, Myles Walker, esq. barrister at law.

In Hanover street, 27, Capt. John Prince, son of Lieut.-General Prince.

At Islington, 82, Mrs. Thompson.—J. Rodbard, esq. an eminent cornfactor.

At Adisham, Kent, the Rev. J. Palmer, chaplain to the Duke of York, and rector of Adisham and Staple.

Aged 16, Augustus, tenth son of the late Sir Henry St. John Mildmay, bart.

In Holles-street, Cavendish-square, Mrs. Dalton, of Albury.

Edward Sison, esq. 72, of Blackheath, many years master-shipwright of his Majesty's Dock-yard at Woolwich.

In Fore-street, Cripplegate, 28, Mr. George Case, an amiable man and much respected tradesman.

At Hackney, 26, Mrs. Yeates.

The Rev. Robert Simpson, D.D. resident theological tutor at the old college at Hoxton.

Lieut. General W. Souter Johnson: this officer was at the siege of Quebec in 1759, and distinguished himself in the memorable battle of Bunkers-hill,—where he was severely wounded. He was the undisputed heir to the title of Marquis of Annadale, but has left a widow and three young children totally unprovided for.

General Sir John Floyd, bart. colonel of the 8th light dragoons, and governor of Gravesend and Tilbury Forts.

In Bond-street, 63, Admiral Bligh, F.R.S. of Farningham-house, Kent.

Mr. Thomas Cooke, 74, an engraver of considerable merit in the line manner. He devoted twelve or thirteen years of his life to re-engraving the works of Hogarth,—which would have turned to very good account, but for the bankruptcy of his agents.

At Chelsea, Miss A. F. H. Chalmers.

In Gloucester-place, Portman-square, 66, S. Willis, esq.—84, Peter Cherry, esq.

Mrs. Beecroft, 57, late of Peterborough.

At his chambers, in Staple Inn, 71, the Rev. Tho. Lee.

Capt. John Prince, lieutenant and adjutant of the 2d or Coldstream regiment.

In King's-road, Bedford-row, 88, Mrs. Spiller.

In Red Lion-street, Holborn, Mrs. Susannah Dale, a widow; who was generally reported to have died from want, though she proved to be possessed of 7000l.

At Old Windsor, 76, the Right Hon. Lord Walsingham, many years chairman of the committees of the House of Lords, a lord of the bedchamber, and a great personal favourite of George the Third.

At Kensington, 73, Mrs. Haffey.

J. Allen, esq. 79, of Greenwich.

In South Audley-street, Alex. Brodie, esq. father to the Marchioness of Huntly.

In the Borough, 87, Mrs. Thornton.

In Edgeware-road, the lady of Admiral Pater.

In Princes-street, Jas. Shaw, esq.

Mr. Matthew Brown, 72, printer, late of Clerkenwell.

In Ratcliffe-highway, 64, Mr. J. Skinner, printer.

Jas. Gibbs, esq. 75, of Walbrook.

Of a rapid decline, 14, Elizabeth, daughter of Robt. Thorpe, LL.D.

"Early, bright, transient, and chaste as morning dew,
She sparkled, was exhaled, and went to Heaven."

Suddenly, Mrs. Keene, wife of Wm. K. esq. of Vale-place, Hammersmith.

W. Depaynes, esq. who was found drowned near Wandsworth.

In Harper-street, 86, Daniel Brathwaite, esq. F.R.S. & S.A.

Mr. David Cartwright, a city-marshallman, who lost his life by the overturning of a stage-coach.

At Englefield-green, 40, Miss Mary Robinson, daughter of the late distinguished poetess of the same name. She was herself known to the world as an author and editor; and respected in private life as a zealous friend and virtuous woman.

At Southampton, 77, Sir R. Onslow, bart. G.C.B. Admiral of the Red, and Lieut.-Gen. of the Royal Marine Forces.

In Fleet-street, 37, Mr. James Swan, jun. printer, much beloved as a son, husband, father, and friend. At his funeral, his father distributed some elegiac stanzas as creditable to the lamented subject as to the feelings of the poet.

At Greenwich, Capt. W. G. Rutherford, Capt. R. was one of the Trafalgar heroes,—having commanded the *Swiftsure*, 74, in that memorable battle.

At his house in Duke-street, St. James's, in his 56th year, Count Zenobio. The Count was descended from the first family in Europe among the noblesse, being not only a prince in the Venetian Republic, but a prince of the house of Austria. Count Zenobio was also the nephew of Emo, the late Admiral of Venice, and the owner of two of the finest palaces in the world, Emo and Zenobio. This gentleman was one of the remarkable characters of the age in which he flourished: in the early period of the French revolution, when the corrupt and aristocratic republics of Italy opposed themselves to principles of liberty and philosophy, and united themselves with the despots of Europe, in the crusade against France, an intelligent conscientious man like the Count Zenobio soon found the Venetian

territories intolerable as a residence: he consequently removed to Paris, and was distinguished amongst the republicans of that city in the years 1791 and 1792. In 1793, when suspicion justly attached to all foreigners resident in the French capital, Count Zenobio came to London, and, although he more than once became obnoxious to the alien laws, yet he continued to sojourn in London till his death. We have the pleasure to record that he was among the earliest and most stedfast friends of the Monthly Magazine, as well as a frequent contributor to its pages. He was also a member of the *Society against War*, and of several institutions which have for their object the improvement of the social practices of mankind.

ECCLESIASTICAL PROMOTIONS.

Rev. R. PRETYMAN installed precentor of Lincoln cathedral.

Rev. I. ASPLAND, clerk, M.A. to the rector of Eart Stonham, Suffolk.

Rev. S. FORSTER, D.D. to the rector of Shotley, Suffolk.

Rev. C. GODDARD appointed archdeacon of Lincoln.

Rev. T. HART, M.A. to the vicarage of Ringwood, Southampton.

Rev. J. H. RENOARD, M.A. to the rector of Orwell, Cambridgeshire.

Rev. G. A. BROWNE, M.A. to the vicarage of Chesterton, Cambridgeshire.

Rev. J. COOK, B.D. to the rector of Ockley, Surry.

Rev. C. J. BLOMFIELD, M.A. to the united rectories of Great and Little Chertford, Essex.

BIOGRAPHIANA :

Or, Memoirs of eminent Persons, recently Deceased, at Home and Abroad.

The REV. DR. BURNEY, D.D. Rector of St. Paul's, Deptford, and of Cliff Hoo, in Kent; Prebendary of Lincoln; Chaplain in Ordinary to the King, &c.

THE death of this gentleman, whether considered as a domestic or a public loss, will be long remembered and lamented with the deepest regret. He was the worthy and distinguished member of a family, so justly esteemed and admired for its literature, professional science, and the practice of the social virtues.

As a scholar, Dr. B. must always be ranked in the first line of eminence. His extensive learning, and critical acumen, gave to great native powers of mind that light which shed a lustre on the paths that lead to the highest mental attainment. His skill in the learned languages was profound; he was the friend and companion of Dr. Parr, and of Professor Porson. Of these two great men, one only now, alas! (Dr. Parr,) remains, to lament, with

many, the irreparable loss of kindred virtue and excellence.

Dr. B. was the second son of the late Dr. Burney, of Chelsea College. His first son, Captain James Burney, R.N. is as justly valued for the great extent of his nautical talents and independent spirit, as for his urbanity of manners and philanthropy. The high reputation of Dr. B.'s sisters, for the vivid colouring and virtuous delineation of character so fully displayed in their writings, is too well known and acknowledged to be here dwelt upon.

It would be difficult to select from the list of celebrated men any one, perhaps, who passed through life with more esteem, and who gave to others less offence, than Dr. B.. At the same time that he was a warm friend, he was superior to enmity; his wish was to approve, and, where he could not command, he was often silent.

This gentleman was long the life and delight of every social circle in the polite

and

and literary world; his wit, pleasantry, anecdote, and ever-varying powers of entertaining, will be long remembered and respected. But, alas! *sic transit*,—the glory of life must pass away! As fruit, we drop in succession! Life is a meteor, whose transit, however brilliant, is short, and its extinction certain. Dr. B. latterly suffered much from infirmity; he was, indeed, much afflicted, but wisdom and fortitude never forsook him: he contemplated the approach of death with patience and resignation. His infirmities were, no doubt, aggravated by his long and close attention to the scholastic duties of that important profession which forms all the rest! And many there are living, whose success in life, and whose classical acquirements, do equal honor to the industry of the scholar, and to the discipline and learning of the venerated master.

The taste and munificent spirit of Dr. B. in the collecting and forming his library, were extraordinary. It forms, in many respects, the finest collection in the world; and it is the opinion of many, well qualified to judge, that its distribution will be a public loss, and that the wisdom, even of supreme power, would be well manifested by its preservation for the use of our National Institution.

OXONIENSIS.

**RIGHT HON. PATRICK DUGENAN, LL.D.
late M.P. for Armagh, &c.**

The origin of this gentleman is so very obscure as to be still doubtful whether his father was not a Catholic. Certain it is, that he was the son of a peasant, and, had it not been for the fiery temperament of his zeal, which bordered on persecution, he might have derived great honor from a circumstance which rendered his rise still more meritorious.

If born or educated a Papist, Mr. Duigenan, however, must have abjured the errors of his early faith, else he could never have obtained admission into the University of Trinity College, Dublin, where he first procured a scholarship, then a fellowship, and, finally, a professorship. From this academic retreat, however, he retired in 1774, when the Right Hon. Hely Hutchinson obtained the honorary office of provost; and, on this occasion, both wrote and published his "Lachrymæ Academicæ," in which he makes the muses lament this profanation of their classic abodes.

Dr. Duigenan (for he had by this time obtained the degree of LL.D.) had been for some time called to the bar, and practised in the courts of justice; and such was his influence, even at that period, that he obtained a silk gown as king's counsel. But he soon found the practice of the civil law more profitable than that

of the municipal, and actually became a judge in the Prerogative Court. In 1790 he was nominated M.P. for an Irish borough, (Old Leighlin,) and afterwards represented the city of Armagh, both in the Irish and united parliament of Great Britain.

It appeared singular, in an enlightened age, to behold the virulence with which this learned doctor attacked the faith professed by the majority of his own countrymen; and, if the times had permitted, it is to be feared that he would have once more recurred to penal fire, for the purification of their faith. Certain it is, that under the old notion of "Protestant ascendancy," he wished to confirm all the ancient impositions, penalties, and persecutions, incident to the laws against popery; and was also the most strenuous opposer of every attempt to meliorate the condition of the unhappy Catholic; and yet, one of his two wives was of that very persuasion.

It is little to be wondered at, therefore, that Mr. Grattan, who wished to engraft religious freedom on civil liberty, should have been the repeated object of his attacks, both in and out of parliament. He published a pamphlet against that gentleman, in which he overwhelmed him with abuse; but to this the Irish patriot condescended to give no other answer than a reply in the Newspapers, in which he pointedly contradicted his assertions, and that, too, in a manner, that could not fail to be felt.

To the credit of this gentleman, however, he manfully contended for the union with Ireland, and lived to see that great measure effected. In the imperial parliament, he constantly sided with ministers; and, although his support, on account of his great unpopularity was perhaps disserviceable, rather than advantageous, yet he now obtained a seat in the privy-council; and, before this, had been nominated advocate-general of the high court of admiralty, a governor of the county of Catterlough, &c.

While in London, Dr. Duigenan was suddenly attacked by a disease which put a period to his life, on the 11th of December 1816. His first wife was the daughter of a Catholic gentleman of the county of Meath; his second was a widow of the name of Hopenstal. He had no issue, but died about the age of 71, leaving a very large fortune behind him.

**SIR RICHARD ONSLOW, BART. G.C.B.
Admiral of the Red, and Lieutenant-General
of the Royal Marine Forces.**

Sir R. Onslow commenced his naval career at a very early period of life: his first appointment as lieutenant bears the date of December 17, 1758. On the 11th

of July, 1761, he was advanced to the rank of commander; and, on the 14th of April 1762, he was made Post into the *Humber*, a forty-gun ship. Capt. Onslow was in the squadron under the command of Lord Howe, at Sandy Hook, in July, 1778, and accompanied that officer in his expedition to Rhode Island, in August following, in quest of the French fleet. In July, 1789, when in command of the *Bellona*, seventy-four, he captured the Dutch ship of war—*Princess Caroline*, of fifty-four guns and 300 men. In 1790, Capt. Onslow was appointed to the *Magnificent*, seventy-four, one of the fleet intended for the channel-service, and equipped through apprehension of a war with Spain relative to Nootka Sound. That alarm, however, having blown over, he quitted his command, and was never employed again as a private Captain. On the 1st July, 1793, he was advanced to Rear-Admiral of the White. In 1796, Rear-Admiral Onslow was, for a short time, Port-Admiral at Plymouth, and was soon afterwards appointed second in command of the fleet under the late Lord Duncan, in the North Seas; where he conspicuously distinguished himself, in the *Monarch*, seventy-four, in the defeat of the Dutch fleet under Admiral de Winter; his ship commenced the action, and sustained greater injury than any one in the British fleet, the *Ardent* excepted; the Vice-Admiral Reintjes, in the *Jupiter*, seventy-four, and 550 men, struck to the *Monarch*. For his gallant conduct in this action, he was created a baronet; received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament; and was presented with the freedom of the city of London, and a sword of one hundred guineas value. Sir Richard retained his command in the North Sea Fleet, but without any further opportunity of distinguishing himself till the year 1799, when he resigned. On the 14th July, 1799, he was promoted to be Admiral of the Blue Squadron, and subsequently obtained the distinguished honour of being appointed Lieutenant-General of Marines, and was created Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath.



THE LATE MR. JOSIAH BOYDELL.

The Fine Arts, in this country, are intimately connected with the name of Boydell. The late alderman, although never very eminently distinguished, in consequence of the productions of his own *burin*,—yet, by employing and encouraging others, and that too in no ordinary degree, has been termed, by some of his friends and admirers, “the father of the arts in Great Britain.” He was originally an apprentice to Toms, a man once of some

note in London, and the engraver of a print which had originally attracted his notice, and invariably fixed his destiny. Sometime before his death, he collected the whole of his own labours into portfolios,—which he disposed of at five guineas each; and was accustomed to remark, with some degree of humour, “that this was the first book that ever made a lord-mayor of London!”

Rising above all petty rivalry, it was he who discovered the merits of, and employed, Woslet, on subjects worthy of him; and, for the Temple of Apollo from Claude, the two premium-pictures by the Smiths of Chichester, and the Niobe and the Phæton from Wilson,—it ought to be recorded to his honour, that he paid considerable sums above those specified in the contract. Nor ought it to be forgotten, that, by the establishment of the Shakspeare Gallery, he did more to create an English historical school of painting than any man, either before or since.

Mr. Josiah Boydell, the nephew, was born in 1755. On his demise in 1805, he succeeded not only to the alderman’s gown, worn for so many years by his uncle, but also to his extensive business, in conjunction with another partner. Indeed, this might have been originally considered, in some respects, as a national establishment; for, under their auspices the English school of engraving not only assumed a superiority over those of the Continent; but, instead of an annual balance of trade, to the amount of upwards of 100,000l., being against this country, in consequence of importation,—a contrary effect, and that too in a still greater degree, took place; as agents, not only from all Europe, but America and the East Indies, were commissioned to become purchasers;—so that exports were made at length to an immense amount.

The health of Mr. Boydell being greatly impaired, he deemed it necessary to resign his civic gown; and, although he was afterwards elected, and actually served for a year, as master of the Stationers’ Company,—yet his health visibly declined, and he found it necessary to retire to the country.

Mr. Josiah Boydell was a man of mild manners and good intentions: like his uncle, he not only exhibited a constant desire to encourage the fine arts, but he himself excelled as an artist. He was also an author, and that too on a subject connected with the pursuits of the family,—having, in 1805, published “Suggestions towards forming a Plan for the Improvement of the Arts and Sciences.” He died March 27, 1817, at the village of Halliford, in Middlesex.

[Feb. 1,

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES, With all the Marriages and Deaths.

BORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.
AN explosion of fire-damp occurred on Thursday, Dec. 18, in the Plain-pit at Rainton colliery, near Houghton-le-spring. The total number of lives lost, by this melancholy catastrophe, amounted to twenty-six—ten men and sixteen boys. The explosion took place at three o'clock in the morning, before the hewers had descended the pit; and from this circumstance about 160 lives were preserved. Every exertion was made to render assistance to those in the mine; and two men fell a sacrifice to their generous endeavours.

The burgesses of Alnwick, after having endeavoured, ineffectually, for two years, to induce their common-council, who are self-selected and uncontrolled, to give an account of their expenditure, and allow the burgesses a voice in its application, have resolved, in order to compel them to show the basis of their authority, to take upon themselves the management of the corporation. In pursuance of this, notices were sent to the old and new chamberlains for them to attend at a common guild, according to ancient usage, on the 10th December; but, both refusing to attend, a resolution was adopted, declaring their powers as common-councilmen to be at an end, and their authority annulled for ever. Similar orders were sent to the other four-and-twenty members.

A subscription has been entered into at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, to reward Mr. G. Stephenson for his alleged discovery of the safety-lamp: and on the 12th of January, a meeting was held to present Mr. S. with a large silver tankard.

Married.] Mr. J. Thompson, of Ealingham, to Miss Mary Wilkinson, of Shetlington Hall.—Mr. J. Christian, of Leeds, to Miss Hinchliff.—Mr. Middlebrook, to Miss Gibson.—Mr. Stoddart, to Miss Cobb, both of Monkwearmouth.—Mr. W. Ironside, to Mrs. Isabella Fenwick.—Mr. Henry Donkin, of Black Collerton, to Miss Alport, of Ream bridge.—At Ardingeple-castle, M. A. Fletcher, esq. to Charlotte, Catherine, only daughter of General and Lady Augusta Clavering.—At Darlington, Mr. Bewick, to Miss E. Wilson.—At Ainswick, Mr. Beal, to Miss Moffat.—Mr. Joseph Manners, jun. to Miss Sharp.—At Woodhorn, Mr. S. Bell, to Miss Jeffery.—At Durham, Mr. G. Stonehouse, to Miss Beel.—Mr. J. Mason, to Miss Wharton.

Died.] At Northallerton, 65, Mrs. Dixon.—At Alawick, 67, Mr. G. Nicholson.—At Newcastle, 79, Mrs. Booth.—64, Mr. T. Stephenson, of the customs.—69, Mrs. E. Liddle.—71, Mr. J. Reed.—At North Shields, 62, Mrs. Thwaites.—22, Mr. T. Brown.—37, Mr. N. Vence.—At Sunderland, 20, Mr. T. Arlett.—At Bishopwear-

month, 77, Mr. R. Hopper, one of the younger brothers of the Trinity-house.—At West Matfen, 83, Mr. T. Robson.—At borough-house, near Durham, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. John Nicholson.—Mrs. Leadbitter, of Low Warden.—At Hexham, 102, Mrs. Margaret Davison.—At Bishopton, 54, Mr. Launcelot Lewis.—On his passage from Gottenburgh, Mr. R. Wilson.—At Yeholen, Miss Miller Shirra.—At Westgrange, 75, Mr. T. Laing.—At Quebec, Mr. Watt, formerly of North Shields.—33, Miss Armstrong.—73, Mrs. Surtees.—69, Mr. W. Thompson.—22, Miss Bruce.—70, Alex. Stewart.—Miss Linettgore.—80, Mrs. Ferguson.—98, Mrs. Halters, all of Berwick-upon-Tweed.—At Whitworth, 79, Mr. John Bulman.—At Grainge-hill, 84, John Jackson, esq.—At Bishopwearmouth, 87, Mr. R. Jowsey.—At Durham, 83, Mis. Haigh.—Mr. John Worthy, of the post-office.—84, Mr. R. Bell, late of Sunderland.—26, Henry Pulleine, esq. of the 1st royal dragoons.—Mr. E. Wilson.—80, Mrs. Chalmers.—65, Mr. J. Mottey.—56, Mr. Kirkup.—58, Mrs. Lismore, all of North Shields.—At Eslington, G. P. Hargrave, esq.—At Berwick, 92, Mr. J. Landels.—81, Mrs. Goldborough.—At Harehope, 91, Mr. Michael Gardener.—At Hainton, 86, Mrs. Jane Loftus.—At Callaly, Mrs. Clavering, wife of J. Clavering, esq.—At Felton, Mrs. Wilson.—At High Shield, 88, Mr. W. Bell.—85, Mrs. Hay.—80, Mrs. Moffatt.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

It is stated in the provincial Newspapers of January 9. "that no less than seven members are returned to parliament from Cumberland and Westmoreland, alone by the interest of the Earl of Lonsdale."

Married.] At Carlisle, E. James, esq. to Miss Boucher.—John Moffatt, esq. to Miss Hill.—Mr. Askew, to Miss Jenkins.—Mr. G. Nelson, of Hornby-hall, to Miss Wilson.—Mr. H. Gordon, of Liverpool, to Miss Barnett, of Kirkby Stephen.—At Wigton, Mr. John Pearson, to Miss Hurd.—Mr. R. Hodgson, to Miss Hunter.—Mr. Coulon, to Miss Bretton.

Died.] At Carlisle, 43, Mr. J. Robinson.—29, Daniel Mack.—54, Mrs. Eliot.—Mr. James Jardine, 19, Miss Hewson.—84, Mrs. Palmer.—81, James Cuthbertson.

At Moorehouse, 68, Mrs. Thompson.

At Wigton, 72, Mrs. Stamper.

YORKSHIRE.

James Cheeseborough is committed to York-castle, for the wilful murder of his mother, near Grange Moor: the murder was committed with circumstances of unparalleled atrocity, but it is hinted that the wretch is deranged; for the honour of human nature, we hope so.

Benjamin Scholes, of Wakefield, the person apprehended under the suspension of

of the *Habeas Corpus* Act, for no other reason, but because he exposed the machinations of Oliver, has been discharged from Cambridge gaol, and suffered to return to his family.

A saving's bank has been opened in the town of Hull.

The new bridge of York is opened for the passage of carriages, &c.—*We hope to receive a View.*

Married.] At York, G. Wallis, esq. to Mrs. Robinson.—Mr. W. Wiggins, to Miss Mann.—At Hull, Mr. John Kid, to Miss Leonard.—Capt. Husband, to Miss Lison.—Mr. Johnson, to Miss Perrott.—Mr. J. Wilks, jun. to Miss Mauda.—At Bradford, Mr. W. Bowker, solicitor, of Rochdale, to Miss Bower, of Bradford.—T. Chamberlain, esq. of Skipton, to Miss Dynely, of Halton East.—At Elland, Mr. Gledhill, to Miss Aspinall.—Mr. B. Chapel, to Miss Chadwick, both of Stainland.—At Sculcoates, Capt. Rose, to Miss Campbell.—At Beverley, Mr. H. W. Sibthorpe, to Miss Ellison, daughter of H. Ellison, esq.—At Barton, Mr. Hardy, to Miss Glentworth.—At Stringham, Mr. J. Wood, to Miss Dent.—W. L. Fox, esq. second son of J. Fox, esq. of Brainham-park, to Caroline, youngest daughter of the Hon. John Douglas, and grand-daughter of Earl Harewood.—At Melton, Mr. Hare, to Miss Wardle.—At Wakefield, Mr. Harrison, to Miss Lawton.—Mr. J. B. Laidlaw, of Leeds, to Miss Marshall, of Edinburgh.—At Sutton, Rev. Joseph Gaunt, to Miss Lister.—Mr. Blackburn, of Stump Cross, to Mrs. Briggs.—Mr. W. Schofield, to Miss Wainman, both of Buildou.—At Kirkeaton, Rev. Thomas Atkinson, to Miss Lascelles.—At Halifax, Mr. B. Cookson, to Miss Tate.—Mr. Wood, of Huddersfield, to Miss Willans.—At Wakefield, Mr. Davies, to Miss Brook.—Mr. Robinson, to Miss Denton.—At Knaresborough, Mr. G. Wright, to Miss Smith.—At Royston, Mr. Cookcroft, to Miss Thencee.—Mr. Knowles, of Cottingley-bridge, to Miss Crossley.—At Bowden, Mr. J. Mann, to Miss Hardy.—At Sheffield, the Rev. Mr. Brownwell, to Miss Uawin.—Mr. Pendlebury, to Miss Wynne.

Died.] At Hull, 53, Mrs. Lundie.—50, Mrs. Prance.—72, Mrs. Sarah Leaper.—63, Mr. J. Nunnington.—61, T. Brooke, esq.—72, Mr. Wright.—76, Mrs. Cooke.—38, Mr. J. Ward.—76, Mrs. Mary Sleight.—29, Mr. R. Bumfield, professor of music.—70, Mrs. Cammell.—67, Mrs. Roxby.—67, Mr. R. Shaw.

At Heath, near Wakefield, the Rev. H. W. Coulthurst, D.D. vicar of Halifax.

At York, Mr. Robert Parkinson, painter.—88, the Dowager Lady Vewasour.—After a long and painful illness, the Rev. G. Brown, rector of St. Cuthbert's, with various other appointments.

MONTLY MAG. No. 308.

At Leeds, 18, Mr. A. Parker.—Mr. D. Foster.—Miss Scott.—62, Mrs. Bussey.—Mrs. Keek.

At Doncaster, 83, J. P. Neville, esq.—At Oxley, 91, Mr. W. Heiginbottom.

At Rotherham, Mr. J. Crookes, bookseller.

At Beverley, 62, Mr. W. Ellis.—93, Mrs. Jackson.—Mr. T. T. Wainwright, late of Hull.—63, Mrs. Green.—84, Mrs. Watson.—44, Mr. W. Prest.—46, Mrs. Forster, relief of W. Forster, of Holderness.—At South Cave, 86, the Rev. W. Stopford, M.A. rector of Wigham, in Lincolnshire.—Mrs. Barker, of Grimsby.—At Holme, 71, Mr. John Hodson.—At Carnaby, Mrs. Belwood.—At Ripon, 87, W. Williamson, esq.—63, Mr. J. Carr, of Hunslet.—At Molescroft-cottage, T. T. Winwright, esq. nephew of J. Thompson, esq. M.P.—At Light Cliff, near Halifax, C. Radcliffe, esq.—Mr. Walker, of East Ardsley.—At Bradford, Mrs. Twedy.—Mr. Jeremiah Hey.—At Whitworth, 39, Mr. Osborn Mawe, of Thorpe Salvin.—At Pontefract, Mrs. Neale.—At Tadcaster, Miss Judith Hill.—At Braneham-path, where he had been a faithful servant for seventy-two years, Mr. John Berry.—At Burnly, Lancashire, John Gredwood, esq. of Cross-hill, Halifax.—At Pontefract, Mrs. Trueman.—At Minsthorp, 70, Mr. T. Casson.—At Wham, Mr. Eli Gledhill.—At Owston-hall, near Doncaster, 52, Mrs. Cook.

At Huddersfield, 19, Miss Houghton.—At Hatfield-hall, 16, Miss Maude.—At Bradford, 57, Mr. L. Bradbury.—63, Mrs. Ledgard, of Bonegate.—At Colne, 66, Mr. John Buck, sen. surgeon; his life has been an ornament to his profession and to religious and civil society.—Of Ovendon-wood, near Halifax, 63, Mr. W. Iltington.—26, Mrs. Scott, of Heckmondwike.

At Doncaster, 63, J. Pate Neville, esq.—Mrs. Rymer.—At Lancashire, 60, Mr. Leadbeater, civil engineer to the Rochdale canal: he was eminently qualified for the duties of his office by his attainment in the higher branches of the mathematics.

At Sheffield, 71, Mr. Townrow.—Mr. Foxlowe, of West-hill, near Sheffield.—Lately, at Rome, J. Winn, esq. of Nostell, nephew and heir of late Sir Rowland Winn, bart. His remains were last week interred in the family vault at Wragby church. His extensive estates descend to his only surviving brother, C. Williamson, esq.

LANCASHIRE.

A bank for savings has been established at Manchester.

At the anniversary dinner of the Concentric Society of Liverpool, in December, a variety of constitutional toasts were drank; and some strong and pointed observations were made by Mr. Shepherd,

herd., Mr. Egerton Smith, and by Dr. Taylor; who exposed the system of Espionage, adopted during the last year, with much effect; asserting that "the Juddite armies in Lancashire were absolute nonentities! They never had existence except in the ramblings of a disordered imagination!"

Married.] At Liverpool, Mr. William Morris, to Miss Webster.—J. Yates, esq. to Frances Mary, daughter of Dr. Lovet, of Ireland.—Mr. Henry Gordon, to Miss Barrett.—Mr. W. Kenyon, to Miss Anderson.—Mr. Prior, to Miss Wood.—Mr. W. Hignall, of Wavertree, to Miss Sicksmith.—Capt. Coished, to Miss Hannah.—Mr. Stephen, to Miss Blackburn.—Mr. Parr, to Miss Foster.—At Hanover, Gustavus Gumble, of Manchester, to Miss Jacques.—Mr. Isaac Auderton, to Miss Mary Swann.—Mr. Skipp, of Edge-hill, to Miss Moore, of the Island of St. Croix.—Mr. R. Parker, to Miss Amiens, both of Cheetham.—Mr. H. Howard, to Miss Pendlebury, of Heaton Norris.—Mr. Machin, to Miss Benson.—At Manchester, Mr. J. B. Laidlaw, to Miss Marshall.—Mr. Minton, to Miss Toplis.—Mr. Hill, to Miss Hall.—Mr. Lomas, to Miss Bancroft.—Mr. Rigg, to Miss Growth.—At Deanchurch, Mr. J. Green, of Wigan, to Miss E. Fletcher.—Mr. T. Lomas, to Miss Bancroft.—Mr. Sandiford, to Miss Thorp.—At Lancaster, Mr. John Nuuns, to Miss Preston.—Mr. P. Thirlewall, of Netherhall, to Miss A. Brown.—Jackson Gandy, esq. to Miss Atkinson, of Castle-park.—At Childingly, Mr. J. Pocock, aged 73, to Mrs. Hannah Willard, aged 68, who had been before four times a wife.—At Pilling, Adam Dobson, esq. to Miss Corless.

Died.] At Caton, near Lancaster, 78, T. Hodgson, esq.—At Derby Breck, 46, Mr. John Witherington.—Mrs. Fletcher, relict of L. Fletcher, esq. of Otley, Yorkshire.—46, Miss Jepson.—80, George Cooper.

At Liverpool, 64, Mr. Henry Frodsham.—22, Mr. G. Brown.—Miss Tompkinson.—Mrs. Roberts.—Mrs. Thomas.—57, Mr. Thomas Gilding.—72, Mrs. Priestly.—28, Capt. T. Galt.—Mrs. King.—42, Mrs. Fairhurst.—29, Mr. Loyd.—55, Mr. M. Jones.—At Toxteth-park, W. Neilson, esq.—103, Mrs. Parr, of Gilbert-street; she was a widow fifty-five years.—Mr. Mull, painter.

At Manchester, Mr. Banks.—Mr. W. Poole, R.N. son of the late Mr. Poole, of Manchester.—39, Mr. S. Howarth.—65, Mr. J. Atkinson.—64, Mrs. Seddon.—79, Mrs. Hill.—70, Mr. J. Slater.—28, Mrs. Henderson.—77, Mrs. Armstrong.—62, Mrs. Ryder.—Mrs. Marsfrall.—Mr. Lawless.—Mr. J. Williamson.

At Broughton, 60, Mr. G. Burgess.—At Heaton Norris, Mrs. Forrest.

At Walton, Mr. W. Greenham, late ensign in the 50th foot.—At Knutsford, Miss Sarah Andrew.—At Runcorn, Mrs. Rothwell.—Mrs. Case, wife of Dr. Case.—Lettice, second daughter of the late T. Pullen, esq.—At Lowhill, 62, Mrs. Sarah Gleave.

At Blackburn, 34, Mrs. Mary White.—101, Mrs. Mary Filton, of Broughton.

At Leigh, Miss Countess, sister to the late Admiral Countess.

At Preston, 44, Mrs. Fellows.—At Bolton, 32, Mr. C. Knowles.

At Prestwich, 84, Mr. J. Spencer.—69, Mr. H. Whittfield, of Pendleton.—At Salford, 30, Mr. J. Smith.

CHESHIRE.

The city of Chester seems to be awaking from its political stagnation: it is now possessed of a faithful "Guardian," which will, we doubt not, continue to do its duty. We observe its efforts with considerable satisfaction.

Married.] Mr. Powell, surgeon, to Miss Maria Orton, both of Tatterhall.—Mr. Howard, of Stockport, to Miss Pendlebury.—Mr. G. of Rudworth, to Miss Nickson.

Died.] At Chester, Mrs. Maddocks.—Mr. Owen Thompson.—86, Joseph Dyson, esq. senior alderman of Chester.—81, Mr. James Stelfox, of High Leigh.—77, Mr. Thomas Davies.—At Congleton, William Done, esq.—At Lynn, Mr. J. Cross.

At Middlewich, 23, Mr. Becket.—Mrs. Swallwood.—At Runcorn, Lieut. G. Edge.—At Nantwich, Miss Copstick.

DERBYSHIRE.

A bank for savings has been established for the town and county of Derby.

A most inhuman murder was committed on the 18th ult. at the village of Alvaston, about three miles south of Derby, upon an elderly woman, of the name of Grætorex. Suspicion having fallen on two young men, the sons of her husband by a former marriage, they were apprehended, and have undergone an examination, the result of which induced the magistrates to set them at liberty. A man of the name of Jackson is in custody, being strongly suspected of having committed the horrid deed, to avoid payment of some money which he owed the deceased, a memorandum of the debt having been found upon him.

Married.] At Chesterfield, T. Smith, esq. of Dunston-hall, to Miss Wetts.—At Derby, Mr. John Henry Clark, to Miss Robotham.—At Draycott, Mr. Bagnall, to Miss Gosling.—At Egginstone, Mr. John Kilby, to Miss Lowe.—At Hartlington Mr. Warburton, to Miss Allsop.

Died.] At Derby, Miss Chatterton.—46, Ellen, the wife of the Rev. C. S. Hope.—Henry Carr, esq.—Mrs. Adin.

At Holbrook, 26, Mr. Henry Carr.—At White-hall, 58, Mr. John Milne.—At Chesterfield,

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terfield, Mrs. Peech.—At Tideswell, 72, Mr. P. Ashton.

At Wilne, Mrs. Porter, a liberal benefactress to the poor.—At Michleover, 79, Mrs. Burslem.—At Duffield, 45, M. Winrow.—At Tideswell, 72, Mr. P. Ashton.

At Egginton, Mr. George Francis.—At Outwood, Mr. Kindall.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

We regret that several children have been lately burnt to death at Nottingham, owing chiefly to the neglect of those persons who had the care of them.

Married.] At Nottingham, Mr. J. Manton, to Miss Bates.—Mr. T. Riddell, to Miss Sanderson.—Mr. J. Reckless, to Miss Hitchcock.—Mr. T. Farrants, to Miss Barlow.—At Basford, Mr. Spencer, to Miss Raven.—At Beeston, Mr. Hall, to Miss Wilcoxon.—At Allenborough, Mr. Brown, to Mrs. Winfield.—At Newark, Mr. Weston, to Miss Kirk.—Mr. Birkett, to Miss Renshaw.—At Mansfield, Mr. Webster, to Miss Tallarts, of Bremington.—At Clareborough, Mr. Spilling, of Shefford, to Miss Ogle, of East Retford.—At Southwell, Mr. R. Ingleman, to Miss Mawer.

Died.] At Nottingham, 44, Mr. R. Thompson.—56, Mr. Jonathan James.—29, Mr. W. Gibson.—91, Mrs. M. Reynolds.—47, Mr. John Wilkinson.—At Redhill, 79, Mr. Cock.—At Kneesall, the Rev. Robt. Cox.—At Old Basford, 65, Mrs. Holgkinson.—At Mansfield, 63, Mr. G. Thompson.—92, Dr. Barney, an itinerant physician.—At Radmonthwaite, 67, Mr. Becket.—At Newark, 80, Mrs. Zealand.—Mr. Ives.—At Alfreton, Mrs. Silvester.—Mrs. Artram.—At Mansfield, Mr. Padley.—At Newark, Mrs. Town.—76, Mrs. Stimson, of Little Carlton.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

The lady of a celebrated baronet and her sister lately met with a very awkward accident at Newcastle. The floor of a privy, belonging to a shopkeeper, in which the ladies had taken their seats, gave way, and they were both precipitated up to the chin in a most offensive quagmire beneath, where they remained for a considerable time before they could be extricated. The former bore her misfortune with great good humour,—and observed with a smile, that, however ambitious her husband might be, she little expected ever to have become a *priye counsellor*.

At Stamford two women were lately suffocated, at the New Hotel, in consequence of taking up a pan of coals from the kitchen-grate to a bed chamber, for the purpose of warming their feet before they went to bed. Unfortunately, the flue of the chimney had been stopped.

Married.] At Lincoln, R. S. Falkner, B.A., to Miss Jackson.

Died.] At Gainsborough, Mrs. Day.

At Lincoln, 74, H. Rutler, esq. formerly an eminent solicitor in that city. The corpse of his lady lay in the house unburied: they were both interred together.

At Welburn, Rev. John Ridgill, in the commission of the peace.—At South Cone, 65, Rev. W. Stopford, M.A. rector of Wytham.—At Stamford, 93, Mrs. Mottram.

LEICESTER AND RUTLAND.

Married.] At Leicester, Mr. Redfearn, to Miss Beaumont.—Mr. Tuffley, to Miss Jackson.—Mr. Johnson, to Miss Astill.—Mr. T. Ryley, jun., to Miss Strickland.—T. Pochin, esq. to Miss Dawson.—A. Caldecott, esq. to Miss Adcock.—At Oakham, Mr. T. Manele, to Miss Mills, of Rutland.—At Bringhurst, Mr. Barlow, to Miss Rowlett.—Mr. W. Harley, of Barrow, to Miss Glentworth, of Barton.

Died.] At Leicester, 80, Mr. Richards.—55, Mr. J. Downthwaite, adjutant of the yeomanry cavalry.

At Coleston, 85, Mr. Sherwin.—At Hungerford, Mr. Needham.—At Kirk Mallory, Mrs. Wetherall.—At Husband Bosworth, 86, Mr. Hexall.—At Wanlip, the Rev. H. Barnes.—At Loughborough, 56, Mrs. Morris.—At Sheepshed, Mr. Chester.—At Aslockton, Mrs. Keyworth.—At South Croxton, 83, Mr. Wm. Beardor.—At Wimeswold, 71, Mrs. Fox.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Alton, Mr. Eli Deaville, to Miss S. Burton.—At Accrington, R. J. Peel, esq. to Miss D. Peel.—At Tamworth, Mr. T. Bach, to Miss Greensall.—Mr. Powell, to Mrs. Thompson.—Mr. C. Bache, of West Bromwich, to Miss Atkins.—At King's Bromley, Rev. F. Gauntlett, to Miss E. Mattenly, of King's Bromley-hall.—At Shedstone, Mr. Malkin, to Miss Taylor, of Whitmore.

Died.] At Stafford, Mrs. Poole, wife of the Rev. George P.—69, T. Cook, esq. of Shenstone.

At Stoke-upon-Trent, Mr. Malpas.—At Penn, Mrs. Bate.—At Stone, Mr. Edward Hickin.—At Shelton, 44, Mr. Whitehead.—At the Isle of Wight, Mrs. Macdonald, of Rixton.—At Uttoxeter, Mr. Orenshaw.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] At Birmingham, Mr. Pardoe, to Miss Pickering.—Mr. Gillingwater, to Miss Heely.—Mr. J. Simkins, to Miss Atkins.—Mr. B. Hadley, to Miss Bragg.—Mr. R. Thomas, to Miss Garner.—Mr. W. Gibson, to Miss Denston.—Mr. T. Newbold, to Miss Hill.—Mr. J. Simpson, to Miss William.—At Nuneaton, Mr. James, to Miss Payne.

Died.] At Birmingham, 42, Mrs. Painter.—79, Mrs. Taft.—95, Mrs. Price.—25, Mrs. Baker.—57, Mrs. Webster.—72, Mrs. Warner.—22, Mr. W. Wright.—64, Mr. S. Sweetman.—80, Mrs. Suthall.—55, Mrs. Proud.—74, Mr. E. Allen.

At Coventry, 86, R. Simson, M.D.—Rev. P. Roberts, vicar of Claverdon.—At Handsworth, 22, Miss Vitchell.—At Haughton, Mrs. Hammerley.—At Wakegreen, 71, Rev. Perry Willinger, M.A.—At Great Burr, 83, Mr. Dixon.—At Alcester, 96, Mrs. Haines.—At Radway, 57, F. S. Miller, esq.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] At Shrewsbury, Mr. W. Bate, to Miss Oliver, of Chepstow.—At Leighton, Mr. G. Beacall, to Miss Beacall.—At Bridgenorth, J. Dalleway, esq. to Miss Bourd.—At Newport, Mr. Luke, of Nethrop, to Miss Blackland.—At Pree, Mr. C. Owen, to Miss Roberts.—At Wellington, Mr. Parton, to Miss Swift.—At Bishops Castle, Mr. Powell, to Miss Harris.—At Ellesmere, Mr. Legh, to Miss Tomkies.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, 82, Mrs. Atcheyley.—Mrs. Nightingale.—Jas. Craig, esq. a respectable merchant.

At Oakley-park, near Ludlow, 83, the Right Hon. Lady Clive. Her ladyship was the relict of the Right Hon. Lord Clive, and mother of the present Earl Powis and Col. the Hon. Robt. Clive.

At Oldbury, Mr. J. Willis.—At Longden, 29, Mr. W. Davies.—At Knockin, Mr. Hilton.—At Albrighton, 60, Mr. G. Bucknall, solicitor; a gentleman of unspotted integrity.—At Rugeley, Mr. Fortune.—At Dorrington, Mr. S. Tilby.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Nutt, to Miss Richards, of Worcester.—At Aicey Regis, Rev. C. Hill, to Miss Pyndar.—At Stourport, Mr. R. Winn, to Miss Parker.

Died.] At Worcester, Mrs. Owen.—51, Mr. J. Hodges.

At Bewdley, 87, Mr. Knight.

At Burton, 72, Mr. Walker, well known to agriculturists.—At Castlemorton, Mr. Wm. Shane.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Hereford, Mr. J. Berrow, to Miss Smith.—Rev. J. W. James, of Canterbury, to Miss Weaver.—Mr. James Dipple, to Miss King, both of Colwell.

Died.] At Hereford, Mr. John Stow, printer.

At Ross, 73, Mrs. H. Lloyd.

At Walterhouse, 104, Mrs. Elizabeth Llewellyn; who for upwards of seventy years practised the obstetric art.

At Burton, Mr. Walker.

GLOUCESTER AND MONMOUTH.

A Savings' Bank has been established at Thornbury.

Married.] At Gloucester, Mr. Tucker, to Miss Perkins.—C. Cooke, esq. to Mrs. Donovan, of Tibberton-court; and not Miss Donovan, as stated in our last.—Rev. J. Pring, of Filton, to Miss Whitlock, of Hanham.—Mr. Wilts, of Tewkesbury, to Miss Gauney.—Mr. Morrison, to Miss Davis.—Mr. New, of Cheltenham,

to Miss Butt.—Mr. T. Brookes, to Miss Brown, both of Tewkesbury.—At Stroud, Mr. E. Davis, to Miss Dory.—At Newport, Mr. J. Foxall, 79, to a lass of 21.—At Bristol, Benj. Baugh, esq. to Miss Nelmes.—Mr. G. Merewether, to Miss Fiske.—Mr. Baker, to Miss Wesley.—Mr. Cooper, to Miss Herepath.—Mr. Ransford, to Miss Harwood.

Died.] At Gloucester, Mrs. Herbert, of Picton Court.—81, Mr. J. Gunn.

At Cheltenham, 62, Rev. Mr. Elliot.—R. Cox, esq.—83, Mrs. Bambury.—Alex. Peterkin, esq. of Chatham, in the Island of Jamaica.—Col. Cashell.—P. Chavasse, esq.

At Newhouse, near Stroud, S. Walker, esq. in the commission of the peace.—At Nailsworth, 84, Mr. W. Biggs.—Mrs. Chamberlayne.

At Monmouth, Mrs. Lucas.

At Cirencester, R. Croome, esq.

At Clifton, Mrs. Compton, wife of W. C. LL.D. Chancellor of Ely.

At Minchinhampton, Miss Nicholls.

At Bristol, John Larton, esq. a deputy-lieutenant of the county.—Mr. G. Ash.—72, Martha, wife of W. Price, esq.—24, Miss Matthews.—Mr. D. Williams.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Oxford, Mr. Bloxham, to Miss Bradstreet.—Mr. Dickeson, to Miss Turt.—Mr. Vincent, to Miss Alder.—Rev. T. Sayers, M.A. to Miss Burton.—At Banbury, Mr. James Sainsbury, to Miss Hooper.—At Standlake, Mr. W. Hemmings, to Miss Rose.

Died.] At Oxford, 23, Mrs. Talboys: at the awful juncture, while her husband, with the rest of the family, were assembled to witness her last moments, they were alarmed by the cry of fire from below,—when the clothes of the eldest daughter, an interesting girl of six years of age, had caught fire; and, although the most prompt assistance was afforded, she expired the next morning.—Mr. J. Leader, many years servant of University College.—64, Mr. J. Taylor.—62, Mrs. Morgan.—Mrs. Ann Clark.

At Banbury, Miss Greenal.

At Middleton Stoney, Miss Bignell.—At Ensham, 84, Mrs. Wilson.—Mrs. Jarvis.—59, Mrs. Arnett.—At Witney, 74, Mrs. Lankshear.—Miss Dolley.

BUCKINGHAM AND BERKSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. J. Biggs, solicitor, of Reading, to Miss W. Grave.—At High Wycombe, R. F. Jameson, esq. to Miss Blackden.—At Haungerford, Mr. J. Brown, to Mrs. Earle.

Died.] At High Wycombe, 90, Mr. J. Carter, the father of the corporation.

At Reading, W. Blandy, esq.

At Great Marlow, Mrs. Lockey.—At Wanstead, 78, Mrs. Engell.—At Cranhill, Mrs. King.—At Bishopsgate Cottage, Eliza, wife of G. Powney, esq.

HERTFORD AND BEDFORDSHIRE.

A Savings' Bank has been opened at Ampthill.

Married.] At Dunstable, J. H. Henderson, esq. to Miss Miller.—At Leighton Buzzard, Rev. G. R. Andrews, to Miss Wilson.—W. James, esq. to Miss Wake.

Died.] W. Snell, esq. of Salisbury-hall.—At Cheshunt, 93, Mrs. Cooke.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] At Wellingborough, Mr. Curtis, to Miss Creaton.—At Nuneaton, Lieut. F. Burgess, to Miss Husband.—At Daventry, Mr. Smallbone, to Miss Weston.—At Holcot, Mr. Marsh, to Miss Devereux.

Died.] At Busby, Mr. G. Ringrosi.—55, Mr. T. Harris.

At Weedon, the Rev. J. Gronow.—At Welton, in consequence of her cloathes taking fire, Miss Wilson.—At Irthingborough, 95, Mrs. Falconer.

CAMBRIDGE AND HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

The Hulcean prize for the year 1817 is adjudged to Mr. J. Weller, B.A. of Emmanuel College, for his dissertation on "the probable causes of the apparent neglect with which some celebrated writers of antiquity treated the Christian religion."—The following is the subject of the Hulcean prize-dissertation for the ensuing year:—"The probable influence of Revelation upon the writings of the heathen philosophers and the morals of the heathen world."—The subject of the English poem for the Chancellor's third gold medal for the present year is—"Imperial and Papal Rome."

The number of graduates at the university of Cambridge this year exceeds, by nearly one hundred, that of any former number since its foundation.

Benne't College is about to undergo a very considerable enlargement, by the formation of an entire new court and entrance, opposite Catherine-hall. In a line with this new building, it is intended by the university to form the Fitzwilliam Museum; several architects of eminence are now employed to give in designs. This additional ornament to the university and town, will occupy the space between Benne't-college up to Bennet-street. The members of King's-college are about commencing their improvements, by pulling down a set of frigful old houses, that have long been a disgrace to Cambridge; these commence at Bennet-street or King's-college-lane, and terminate opposite the Senate-house. It has been a subject of contention in the various meetings of the Syndics, whether the Fitzwilliam Museum should be erected on the site above mentioned, or facing the Senate-house; but the latter, much to the praise and taste of these enlightened members of the University, has been overruled, lest it should operate, as a screen, to intercept the view of the finest and truest specimens

of Gothic architecture, and the greatest ornament of that seat of learning, the chapel of King's-college. A grand bridge, consisting of one arch, is already designed to cross the river Cam, in a line with the centre of the new building, or present fellows' apartments of King's-college; and the land on each side, westward, is to be raised to the level of Clare-hall piece. But, to return to that street, which will one day rival High-street, Oxford,—the masters and fellows, respectively, of Trinity and St. John's, are about to improve the fronts of those renowned seats of learning, by a speedy removal of the house and walls from Cains-college, or Trinity Back-lane, to St. John's-gateway; and thereby give ample space, where already it is so much required. In that case, it is supposed that the master and fellows of Cains-college will pull down that part of Free-court which at present renders the street so narrow opposite St. Michael's church, together with the houses belonging to that ancient college, which approach the Senate-house. Peter-House-college is also expected to undergo improvements in consequence of the handsome donation lately presented to the members of that edifice.

Died.] At Cambridge, the Hon. C. P. Maitland, youngest son of the Earl of Lauderdale.—85, Mrs. Wilson.

At Huntingdon, Mr. Farbridge.

At Caldecote, Mr. Stokes.—At Clifton, Ann, wife of Wm. Compton, esq. LL.D.—At Whittlesea, 102, in the full possession of her faculties, Mrs. S. Foster.—At Ely, 62, Mrs. Cropeley.—64, Mrs. Bagg, wife of F. B. esq. high bailiff of the Isle of Ely.—At Newmarket, Mr. J. Newman.

NORFOLK.

Married.] Mr. C. Lowne, to Miss Hix.—Mr. Robert Marston, attorney, to Miss Dyball.—Mr. S. D. Roper, of Colby, to Miss Rooks.—At Norwich, Mr. Vincent, to Miss Brown.—Mr. Sidney, jun. to Miss Thompson.—Mr. H. Palmer, to Miss Stevenson.—Mr. Sootherin, to Miss Copland.—Mr. Ives, to Miss Moffatt.—Mr. Marshall, to Miss Aldred.—At Yarmouth, the Rev. T. Sayers, A.M. to Miss Burton.—The Rev. R. Turner, to Miss Parish.

Died.] At Norwich, Mrs. Frost.—68, Mrs. Wilmott.—Mrs. Wenn.—89, Mrs. Taylor.—90, Mrs. Routé, of St. Helen's.—32, Mr. W. Wim.—Mrs. Royal.—Mr. C. Cruso.—72, Mr. Dickenson.—Mrs. Sheppard.—54, Mr. S. Braberry.—Mrs. Newton, wife of the Rev. J. W. N. M.A.—Suddenly, Mrs. Whali.—Upwards of 100, Ashton Goodyer.

At Ludham, 78, Mrs. Mary Garrett.—59, Mrs. Goddard, of Hardley-hall.

At Framingham Earl, 60, Mr. John Goward.

At Framham, 76, Mr. Rallison.

Mr.

Mr. J. Gardner, of Wells.
At Moulton-hall, the wife of William Hall, esq.
At Shipdham, Mrs. Donnett.
At Swaffham, 66, Mr. Hensby.—47,
Mr. C. Jeffery.
At Thinsford, 66, Mrs. Sherrington.—At East Bradenham, 56, Miss Gnestwick.
At Dominica, Lieut. R. F. Langle, of Spurle.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] At Colchester, Mr. Seaman, to Miss Chamberlain.—At Wortham, Rev. J. Freeman, to Miss Merest.—S. H. Ayres, to Miss Johnson, of Lowestoff.—At Bury, Mr. R. Nunn, to Miss Aldrich.—J. Anrys, esq. to Miss Hustler.—Mr. J. Artley, to Miss Gardner.—Mr. J. King, to Miss Downs.—Mr. Diver, to Miss Miller.—Mr. Faers, to Miss Calthorpe.—Mr. Hazlewood, to Miss Meller.—At Ipswich, Mr. Alexander, of London, to Miss Steel.—Mr. Wm. Crisp, of Lavenham, to Miss Baker.—Mr. Heiper, to Miss Gall.

Died.] At Bury, 60, Mr. Peter Gedge, proprietor and editor of the Bury and Norwich Post. Of his own knowledge, the Editor of the Monthly Magazine can speak of Mr. Gedge as one of the most estimable men of his time,—as one who was as patriotic in his public principles as liberal in his private character; and who, in the important duties of conductor of a newspaper, combined unwearyed activity with the requisite degree of knowledge,—and never dishonoured the sacred instrument of the press, by rendering it subservient to his pecuniary interests. During the late unprincipled and wicked wars, Mr. Gedge was one of not more than ten or twelve editors of provincial papers who resisted the all-pervading influence of corruption; and who had the courage to assert the truth, in defiance of the overwhelming powers of a time-serving magistracy, an accommodating clergy, and a deluded gentry.—23, Mrs. Vine.—78, Rev. S. Pryke, upwards of forty years chaplain to the county gaol.—77, Mrs. Symons.—42, Miss Payne.

At Woodbridge, Miss Smith.

At Holbrook, 33, Mr. Brown.—Mr. Lankester.—At Stonham Aspal, 86, Mrs. E. Moyre.—At Boxford, 73, Mrs. Jackson.—75, Mr. R. Rudland, of Mockhall, near Ipswich.—At Wicken, 49, Mr. W. Miller.—At Belstead, Mr. C. Alderton.—At Somersham, 71, Mr. Parker.—61, Mrs. Hunt, of Botesdale.

ESSEX.

Married.] R. Townsend, esq. to Miss Gretton.—Mr. A. K. Glover, to Miss Betts, of Colchester.—Mr. J. Delamere, to Miss Churchill, of Barking.—At Marseilles, J. G. Sparrow, esq. of Hosfield Park, to Miss Beridge, of Algarve.—Mr. Sutherland, to Miss Robbitt.—At Saffron Walden, Mr. Barnes, to Miss Corthorn.

Died.] At Woodford, 69, Major Wright.—At Enfield, Mrs. Phillips.—At Barking, 86, Mrs. Woollard.—At Saffron Walden, 72, Mr. J. Archer.—81, Mrs. Tabor, of Chelmsford.—At Ramsey, Mr. S. Whinfield.—At Tolleshunt D'Arcy, 61, Mrs. Groves.—At Fitzwalters, 65, T. Wright, esq. banker.

KENT.

Married.] At Canterbury, Mr. Cullen, to Miss M. Cheeseman.—Mr. Barton, to Miss Leach.—At Maidstone, Rev. Edw. Jenkins, to Miss Viney.—At Rovenden, T. Monypenny, esq. to Miss Monypenny.—At St. Lawrence Thanet, Mr. Bailey, to Miss Woodland.—At Woolwich, Mr. W. P. Morgan, to Miss Colquhoun.—At Preston, Mr. Bently, to Miss Wire.—At Snodland, Mr. Gosham, to Miss Boorman.—At Lenham, Mr. Giles, to Miss Bigg.—At Bobbing, W. J. Colley, to Miss Goord.—At Folkestone, Mr. Thomas, to Miss Brett.—At Hythe, Mr. John Cook, to Miss Webster.—At Margate, Mr. Matthews, to Miss Scott.—Mr. Peyton, to Miss Mercer.—At Chatham, Mr. Croft, to Mrs. Colley.—At Thurnham, Mr. H. Dowton, to Miss Whitaker.—At Loose, Mr. James Wood, to Miss Hawthorne.—At Boughton Monchelsea, Lieut. W. Winder, to Miss Webb.—At Merton, Mr. White, to Miss Lishman.—At Tenterden, Mr. Moore, to Miss Bingham.—Mr. Austin, to Mrs. Purple.—At Rovenden, Mr. W. Clark, to Miss Tolhurst.

Died.] At Woolwich, suddenly, Mr. Broinie.——— Marks, esq. clerk of the rope-yard.

At Margate, Mr. Dawson.—Mrs. Brewer.

At Gillingham, Miss Coxwell.—86, Mrs. Etheridge, of Thurnham.—At Brasted, 91, Henry White, esq.—At Rochester, 74, Mrs. Pamplin.—At Maidstone, Miss Beadle.—Mrs. Sage.—At Stockbury, Mr. Sears.—At New Romney, 67, Mrs. Constable.—At Walmer, 81, Mr. Cox, attorney.—22, Miss Farrar.—At Heath, 80, Mr. Taylor.—At Dover, 73, Mrs. M. Gilby.—Mrs. Richards.—Mrs. Brown.—Mr. Hare.—At Faversham, 83, Mr. Crippen.—82, Mr. Petman.—Mrs. Carpenter.—Mr. Curtis.—At Newnham, 99, Mr. J. Oliver.—At Smeeth, 65, Mr. Dunk.—At Folkestone, 29, Miss Newnham.

SUSSEX.

Married.] At Arundel, W. Holmes, esq. to Miss Carleton, of Brookfield-house.—At Chiddingley, Mr. Pocock, 73, to Mrs. Willard, 63.—At Wartlington, Capt. P. W. Walker, to Miss Fuller.

Died.] At Brighton, Mrs. Sicklemore.—Mr. G. Tuthill.—At Arundel, Mrs. Horne.—Mrs. Miles.—At Chichester, Mrs. Mills.—Capt. Philby.—Mrs. Mooley.—Mr. Weils.—At Lewes, Miss Dicker, daughter of Lieut. Commissary Dicker.—At Bosham, Mrs. Bennett.

HAMPSHIRE.

At the quarter-sessions at Winchester, 109 prisoners were for trial.

It is proved by authentic documents that there is, in this county, at the present moment, an awful pressure of distress, which the poor-rates cannot reach. It is known, from coroners' inquests and other circumstances, that a considerable number of human beings have died from want of the necessities of life, within the last two years; and it is supposed that the number in danger of thus perishing is daily increasing.

Married.] At Portsmouth, P. Williams, esq. recorder of Winchester, to Miss Blackford.—Mr. W. Collins, to Miss Russell.—Mr. R. Lee, to Miss Kerr.—Mr. Williams, to Miss Light.—At Winchester, Mr. J. B. Riches, to Miss Curtis.—At Wymering, C. Hellyer, esq. to Miss Dore.—At Ringwood, Mr. D. Sutton, to Miss Whiteher.—At Chilcomb, Mr. Rogers, to Miss Cross.—At Titchfield, Lieut. Dunford, to Miss Atcheson.—At Fawley, Rev. Luke Yarker, to Miss Beata.—At Brown Candover, Mr. J. Sawkins, to Miss H. Moth.—At Ringwood, Mr. Ayles, to Miss Street.—Capt. McGrath, to Miss Tocque.—At Alverstoke, Mr. Veal, to Mrs. Corduroy.—At Southampton, Mr. Etheridge, to Miss Smith.

Died.] At Portsmouth, Miss Willis.—52, Mr. W. Goddard.—61, J. Kitson, esq.—92, Mrs. Shoveller.

At Winchester, 83, Rev. H. Jenkin, D.D. prebend of Winchester and rector of Woolton and Abinger, in Surrey.—Mr. Perry.

At Shawford, 16, C. A. Mildmay, esq. tenth son of the late Sir Harry Mildmay, bart.—At Southampton, 66, Mr. S. Graddige.—In the Isle of Wight, 83, Mrs. King.—At Portsea, Mr. Biden, sen.—Mr. Eddis, sen.—69, Mrs. Owen.

WILTSHIRE.

A Saving-Bank is established at Marlborough.

Married.] At Salisbury, Mr. W. Elkins, to Miss Harrison.—Mr. J. Stay, to Mrs. Harris.—At Corsham, Mr. Glover, of Baltimore, United States, to Miss Page, of Hanley Castle, Worcestershire.—At Swallowfield, Mr. J. Parham, to Miss Blandford.—At Melksham, Mr. Hayward, to Miss Doughty.—Mr. E. Self, to Miss Young.—Mr. Jackson, to Miss Hunter.—Mr. Pearce, to Miss Maria Bird, of Trowbridge.

Died.] At Salisbury, 60, Mrs. Craven.—20, Mr. Fishlake.—At East Harnham, 75, Mr. Joseph Saunders.—At Melksham, Mrs. Palmer,—Miss Manning.—At Trowbridge, 27, Mr. R. Godby.—At Devizes, Mr. R. Washbourn.—At Boyers, 18, Miss Charlotte Cockell.—At the Forest Lock, Mr. Brown.—At Corsham, Mrs. Curnich.—At Weston, Mr. Hulbert.—At Chippen-

ham, Miss Gady.—At Wingsfield-house, 70, Mrs. Morris.—At Highworth, H. Kinneir, esq.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

A great sensation has been created at Bath, and indeed throughout the kingdom, by a *protest*, read by the *archdeacon of Bath*, at a meeting convened for the purpose of establishing a Church Missionary Society in that city,—the *bishop of Gloucester* in the chair.

A new tragedy, called *Fuzi*, has been brought out at Bath, which has obtained considerable applause.

The annual meeting of the Bath and West-of-England Society was lately held at Hellings-house. The chair was ably filled by Sir T. B. Lethbridge, bart. There was a good shew of live stock, and several agricultural implements and mechanical inventions were submitted for the Society's premiums: amongst the latter, an ingenious machine, the invention of Dr. Wilkinson, for ascertaining the draft of wheel-carriages, ploughs, &c. The business before the meeting was various and interesting, and the book of premiums underwent a minute revision; several new premiums were proposed, and some of the old ones abolished. The following gentlemen were nominated as judges of live stock:—Mr. Grey, Mr. Cam, Mr. Jolliffe, Mr. J. N. Hunt, Mr. Davis, (Longleat,) Mr. Webb Hall.

At the quarter-sessions, at Wells, were nearly one hundred prisoners for trial; and eighteen debtors for examination, to take the benefit of the Insolvent Act.

Subscriptions are opened for building a new free church at Bath.

Married.] At Bath, Mr. Hoskins, to Miss Case.—Mr. Finegan, to Miss Arnold.—Mr. Forster, to Miss Short.—Mr. Joseph Green, to Miss M. Green.—Mr. Aust, to Miss Bell, of Luckington.—At High Littleton, Rev. T. Lessey, to Miss Scoble.—Mr. Churchill, of Wells, to Miss Lnf.—C. Coates, esq. of Morley-house, to Miss Anderson.—Mr. John Rogers, to Miss Houre; both of Paulton.—W. Chard, esq. to Miss House, of Othery.—W. Gibbons, esq. to Miss E. Allen, of Holway Cottage, near Taunton.

Died.] At Bath, Mr. S. Ward.—77, Mrs. Ewing.—The Hon. Mrs. Somers Cocks.—62, Mr. Samuel Whitchurch; a correspondent of this Magazine.—Mrs. Leman.—60, the lady of the Rev. Dr. Price.—76, Mr. J. Lewis.—77, Mrs. Ewing.—Mr. Melin.—Mr. W. Perkin.—Mrs. C. Vale.—Mrs. Cook.—Mr. Sam. Ward.

At B. Water, 86, Mr. J. Craudon.—At Road, Mr. Whitaker.—At Yard House, Miss Halliday.—At Old Down, Miss Allen.—At Castle Cary, Mrs. Jane Corbin.—At Wookey, T. Golding, esq.—At Melts, 88, Mr. Waller.—At Chew Magna, Mr. George Fear.—At Newton St. Loe, J. Deakin, esq.

DORSETSHIRE.

A Savings' Bank has been established at Bridport.

Married.] At Weymouth, J. Inglett Fortescue, esq. to Mrs. Stevens.—At Poole, Mr. W. Conway, to Miss Arnold.—At Blandford, Mr. Foot, to Miss Hawkins.—At Lyme, B. Cleave, esq. to Miss Cornish.

Died.] At Silldown-house, 53, John Strong, esq.—At Brentspittle, 53, Mr. T. Haskell.—At Blandford, 37, Mrs. Lawrence.—86, Rev. Robt. Maurice.

DEVONSHIRE.

An Academy of Art is to be immediately built at Plymouth: the money has been subscribed, and the ground purchased. Mr. Foulstone, the architect, has presented a design to the committee: the exterior of the building will be a pure Greek temple. This is the first example in the kingdom of a building exclusively for students in art.

Married.] At Exeter, John Milford jun. esq. to Miss E. Neave.—Mr. T. Worrell, jun. to Miss Cornish.—Mr. J. Ward, to Miss Taylor.—John Shirlock, esq. to Miss Buckingham.—W. Gibbons, esq. to Miss Bowditch.—At Clist Honiton, Mr. Tincombe, to Miss Force.—At Teignmouth, J. B. Swete, esq. to Miss Templer.—At Feckstrow, Mr. Buchan, to Miss Risdon.—At Tiverton, Mr. T. Wyatt, to Miss Guy.—At Exminster, J. Litton, esq. to Miss Hamilton.

Died.] At Exeter, Mrs. Dennis.—67, Mrs. Howell.—23, Mr. R. Merrifield.—43, Mrs. S. Francis.—Mr. C. Walker.—16, Miss Ponsford.—Mr. G. Westcott.—53, Mr. Robert Hookins.—30, Capt. Madge.—Mr. D. Ross.—50, Mr. W. Grogan.—At Plymouth, 54, Mrs. Stiles.—87, Mr. Geach.

At Topsham, Capt. Mather.—At Broadgate-house, 29, W. Arthur, esq.

At Southzeal, Mr. S. Stanbury.—At Ashburton, 83, Mrs. Mary Dunning, sister to the late Lord Ashburton.—At Bow, R. Hole, esq.—At Exmouth, Miss S. Gladwin.

CORNWALL.

Married.] At Endellion (after publishing his own banns), the Rev. N. Tresidder, to Miss Butterall.—Mr. Williams, of Penmount, to Miss Dickens.

Died.] At Falmouth, Mr. S. Parker.
At Truro, Mrs. Heard.—69, T. Nankewell, esq.—74, Mr. W. Wood.

WALES.

The contract for erecting a wall on the

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Supplementary Number to our forty-fourth Volume contains interesting selections from Bishop Watson's Life—Humboldt's Travels in South America—Ellis's Embassy to China—Dr. Drake's Shakspere and his Times—Walpole's Memoirs of Turkey—and M'Leod's Voyage to China;—besides copious Indexes, &c. &c.

The unavoidable length of the SHAKSPEARIANA has occasioned the delay of several valuable communications. Some foreign enquirers are again informed, that the best channel through which to obtain a regular supply of this work, is their own Post-office, or the Post-office in London.

ERRATUM.—Page 531, of our last volume, line 14 from top, for 245,005, read 24,505.

beautiful promenade at Aberystwith, has been entered into, and it will be completed by the first of May.

Married.] At Dyserth, Flintshire, the Rev. G. Scott, to Miss Susan Strong, daughter of the Rev. Samuel S. canon of St. Asaph, and niece to the late Sir J. Chudleigh, bart.—At Worthenbury, Flintshire, Mr. Lloyd, to Miss Clinton.—At Carmarthen, Mr. Gulliver, to Miss Hide.—Mr. John Bailes, to Miss Allen.—At Chirk, Mr. Davies, to Miss Lloyd.—At Llanegwad, Anglesea, P. W. York, esq. to Elizabeth, daughter of Sir W. B. Heynes, of Plascot.

Died.] At Cadoxton Lodge, Glamorganshire, 74, J. Entwick, esq. of Foxholes, Lancaster.—At Carmarthen, Minard Howell, esq.—80, Mr. J. Evans Beavon.—At Swansea, Mr. Dhenin.

At Welsh Pool, Mrs. Johnes.—At Haverfordwest, Mr. Davies.—At Trwyn Tyle, Mr. D. R. Morgan.—At Broynllis, Mrs. Cavendish.—At Pembrey, Mr. W. Davies.—At Ruthen, Miss Roberts.—77, Mr. T. Evans, of Danygraig.—At Bangor, Capt. Bowden.

At Llangollen, Mr. J. P. Trevor.—At Clyniew, Mrs. Lewis.—75, Maynard Howell, esq. late surgeon in the Carmarthen militia.

SCOTLAND.

Married.] At Edinburgh, Edward Poore, esq. to Agnes, third daughter of Sir John Majoribanks, bart.—Alexander Millar, esq. to Miss Catherine Macnaughton.—At Post Glasgow, Mr. D. Taylor, to Miss Watson.

Died.] At Jedburgh, Dr. James Harvey, physician.

At Dumfries, of the small-pox, Mr. J. Carlyle, innkeeper.

At Glasgow, Mr. John Dixon.—Mr. J. Angus.

IRELAND.

Died.] At Dublin, Mr. W. Gloucester, comedian.

Lately at Armonse, in the county of Roscommon, Thomas O'Conner, esq. brother of Alexander O'Conner Don, now the only lineal male descendant of Roderick O'Conner Don, King of Connaught and monarch of Ireland.

At his farm near Dublin, G. Martin, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, barrister at law, maternal uncle to Capt. Colquitt, R.N. and first cousin to Lord Viscount Clifden.